The Centre Reporter.

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DEM. TICKET

TICKET NOMINATED ON TUESDAY AT THE CONVENTION.

A Strong Ticket Nominated.—Harmony Prevails Throughout.—Good Attendance.—Ticket Gives Satisfaction.

On Tuesday there was an unusually large attendance at the Democratic County Convention. This was due to the importance of the offices to be filled, to the many friends of the various candidates in the field and the great uncertainty of the result as all aspirants came with a good representation from the primaries and almost any name was a possibility.

The convention was called to order at 12:20 by Chairman J. C. Meyer. The following officers were then selected: chairman, Dr. F. K. White, Philipsburg; roll-clerks, Mortimer O'Donoghue, Spring township, and J. P. Seibring, of Half Moon; reading clerk, I. J. Dreese, Lemont.

The following were then appointed a committee on resolutions: Wm. C. Heinle, Esq., Bellefonte; S. J. Herring, Penn Hall; J. C. Smith, Millheim; Orcar Holt, Burnside and W. W. Spangler, Potter township.

The next work taken up was the balloting for the various offices which occurred in the following order and resulted:

FOR SHERIFF.

	1st	2nd	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th
J P Condo,	13	12	13	13	22	25	49
C Brumgart,	29	29	29	30	34	28	44
G B Crawford,	25	25	24	25	24	26	
H M McGirk,	11	11	11	13	13		
Geo Parker,	11	12	12	12			
J Corrigan,	4	4	4				

On the seventh ballot Jno. P. Condo, of Gregg, was declared the nominee for sheriff.

FOR TREASURER.

	1st	2nd	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
J Q Miles,	30	28	30	30	29	31	39	52
H Moore,	10	9	10	15	16	23	33	41
J H Beck,	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	
W T Speer,	14	15	14	13	15	18		
A J Griest,	9	9	9	9	11			
J T Lucas,	5	7	5	5				
J F Potter,	2	2	2					
G B Johnson,	2	2	2					

On the eighth ballot John Q. Miles was declared the choice.

FOR REGISTER.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
G W Rumberger,	40	40	36	50
C A Weaver,	33	38	40	43
W J Carlin,	19	15	16	
A G Archey, (withdrawn).				

On the fourth ballot G. W. Rumberger received the majority and was declared the nominee for Register.

BY ACCLAMATION.

There being no opposition W. Galer Morrison for Recorder and Messrs. G. L. Goodhard and T. F. Adams for commissioners, were renominated by acclamation.

For auditors: H. W. Bickle, Bellefonte and W. W. Royer, of South Potter were nominated by acclamation. For coroner: Dr. H. K. Hoy, of Bellefonte—by acclamation.

The following resolutions were then reported by the committee, which after due consideration were adopted.

The Democracy of Centre county in convention assembled resolve

1. That we endorse the administration of President Grover Cleveland as being a wise, honest, able and upright administration of the government. We commend his efforts to bring the government to a sound financial basis, in order to restore confidence to business and prosperity to our industries.
2. We demand the absolute and unconditional repeal of what is known as the Sherman Silver purchase law, a speedy and complete revision of the tariff, and that strict economy shall be observed in all public expenditures.
3. We insist that the congress now called in extraordinary session shall with all speed, laying aside every feeling of partisanship, looking only to the prosperity and glory of our country, promptly and patriotically discharge the duties for which it was assembled at the call of the President.
4. We endorse and reaffirm the declaration of principles contained in the democratic platform adopted by the democratic national convention at Chicago, in 1892, and upon which the people declared for Cleveland, Stevenson and reform.
5. We commend the patriotic and economical administration of Governor Robert E. Pattison to the confidence and support of the people of Pennsylvania.
6. We commend the wise, careful and faithful administration of the affairs of the county by the present board of county commissioners. Coming into office, as they did, when the treasury had been depleted, and an existing indebtedness of $5 267.63, the taxes due to the several school, poor and road districts from unseated lands misappropriated and commissions thereon unlawfully taken, they paid the indebtedness, returned to the State and the several districts the funds justly and properly belonging to them, and so managed the County finances as to have at the last Annual Settlement a balance of $6880.90 on hand over and above all liabilities. We therefore with confidence commend them to their fellow citizens for re-election.
7. We commend the ticket this day nominated as worthy the support of the citizens of Centre county irrespective of party. The candidates are known to be men of the highest integrity and honesty and well qualified for the positions to which they have nominated.

AMENDMENTS.

The following amendment to the rules regulating the Democratic party of Centre county was adopted.

That rule No. 2 of the rules governing the election of delegates and the County Convention be amended to read as follows to wit:

"The election for delegates to represent the different districts in the Annual Democratic County Convention shall be held at the usual place of holding the general election for each district on the Saturday preceeding the second Tuesday of June in each and every year, beginning at three o'clock, p. m. on said day and continue until seven o'clock, p. m. The delegates so elected shall meet in County Convention in the Court House at Bellefonte on Tuesday following at 12 o'clock m.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Bellefonte—N. W.: R. J. McKnight Jr., Walter Garrity, W. Miles Walker; S. W: W. C. Heinle, John Pearl, William Allen, Pat. Garrity; W. W: H. E. Fenlon.
Centre Hall—E. M. Huyett, D. A. Boozer.
Howard Boro—Abe Weber.
Milesburg—O. P Kreamer.
Millheim—J. C. Smith, A. C. Musser.
Philipsburg—1st W: F. K. White; 2nd W: Daniel A. Paul, Sol. Schmidt; 3rd W: W. C. Lingle, W. J. Howe.
S. Philipsburg—H. B. Wilcox.
Unionville—E. M. Griest.
Benner Twp.—Fred Houser, James Huey, Wm Ross.
Boggs Twp.—N. P: Geo. Brown, E. P: Ezekiel Confer; W. P: James M. Lucas, Justice Pownell.
Burnside Twp.—N. P: Oscar Holt.
College Twp.—I. J. Dreese, W. W. Witmer; W. P: Walter O'Brien.
Curtin Twp.—Geo. Weaver.
Ferguson Twp.—E. P: Daniel Lowder, J. B. Ard, M. A. Dreibelbis; w. P: J. H. Miller.
Gregg Twp.—N. P: John H. Roush, James P. Grove; E. P: S. J. Herring, Harvey Vonado, W. W. Neese; W. P: John B. Heckman, Wm. Goodheart.
Haines Twp.—M. F. Hess, R. E. Stover; W. P: E. G. Mingle, C. W. Wolf.
Halfmoon Twp.—J. P. Sebring.
Harris Twp.—John M. Wieland, A. B. Kimport, James Swabb.
Howard Twp.—W. Yearick, J. L. Gardner.
Huston Twp.—Fillmore Craig.
Liberty Twp.—J. R. Runner, W. W. Spangler.
Marion Twp.—Zwingli Hoy, N. H. Yearick.
Miles Twp.—E. P: Jer. Brumgart; M. P: H. H. Miller, G. W. Kreamer, Calvin Crouse; W. P: J. B. Hazel.
Patton Twp.—A. H. Hoover.
Penn Twp.—Henry Zerby, Thos. B. Evert, J. C. Stover, Adam Heckman.
Potter Twp.—N. P: W. M. Grove, Joshua Potter; S. P: W. W. Royer, J. B. Spangler, S. J. McClintick.
Rush Twp.—N. P: J. B. Long, Miles H. Seigfried; S. P: P. R. Gorman.
Snow Shoe Twp.—E. P: R. C. Gilliland, Thos. McCann; W. P: Frank Tubridy.
Spring Twp.—N. P. Mortimer Donahue; S. P: Wm. H. Ott Wm. Florey, H. J. Rothrick.
Spring Twp.—W. P: Dominick Judge.
Taylor Twp.—Samuel Hoover.
Union Twp.—P. J. Loughrey.
Walker Twp.—W. E. Shaffer, S. C. Hoy, Wm. Boyer, D. A. Dietrich.
Worth Twp.—O. D. Eberts.

THE TICKET.

The Democratic county ticket, nominated on Tuesday, is an excellent one. Condo for sheriff, Rumberger for register, Miles for treasurer, Morrison for recorder, Adams and Goodhart for commissioners, Bickle and Royer for auditors, and Hoy for coronor,—all are worthy and competent and will be overwhelmingly elected. We never knew of a ticket that was received with less grumbling, and the Republicans admit they cannot defeat it.

Mifflin County Nominations.

The Mifflin county Democratic convention held at Lewistown on Monday, nominated William J. Blett, for sheriff; George K. McClintic, for treasurer; John C. Shahen and M. M. Naginey, for commissioners; John Wray, for director of the poor; William T. Shimp, for coroner; Vance Aurand and John Brindle, for auditors. In the lively contest for chairman of the county committee, W. W. Trout was elected over James S. Rakerd by a vote of 28 to 10 in the convention.

President's Message.

The special session of Congress began Monday. Tuesday Pres. Cleveland sent in his message. He says the silver bill should be repealed immediately and unconditionally. Tariff reform, the President says, is next in order, and he says we need a currency that will be sound in every market. The question is above party politics.

The message is short and clear, and will find approval with men of all parties except the silverites.

Religious Announcements.

Rev. Fischer will deliver his farewell sermon on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, August 20th, at the Georges valley church, and the farewell sermon at Farmers Mills in the afternoon of same day, These sermons will be the last Rev. Fischer will deliver at Centre Hall before leaving to take charge of his new field at Shamokin, Pa.

Bitten by a Copperhead.

Mrs. A. Y. Chilcote of Lewistown, while picking berries in her garden one day last week, was bitten in the forefinger by a copperhead snake. She sucked the wound and drew quite a quantity of blood from it. A poultice of crushed onion and turpentine was applied and the woman was only slightly ill for a short time.

Cleared a Small Sum.

The Missionary Society of the Lutheran church held a festival on Tuesday evening on the lawn in front of the church, and served ice cream, cake, etc. The ladies cleared a nice little sum by their efforts.

Great Cash Sale.

Great Cash Sale of Stiff Hats—brown, light brown, tans and blacks—for men and boys.

$1.50 Hats, - now $1.00
$2.00 Hats, - now $1.50
$2.50 and $3.00 Hats, now $2.00

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Sherman Law Described as the Cause of All the Trouble.

DEMAND FOR A SOUND CURRENCY.

Our Gold Reserve Withdrawn from the Treasury and Exported to Increase the Financial Strength of Other Nations. We Cannot Sustain Fiat Money.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following is a copy of the communication on the fiscal affairs of the nation forwarded by the president of the United States and read in both houses of congress yesterday afternoon:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES—The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty, with which they solely are charged, present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Cause of the Trouble.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our natural resources; nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have involved every branch of business.

I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government.

Evils of the Sherman Law.

This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchase by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, enforced under that statute, was regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects.

To Preserve the Parity.

This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the treasury, and that the said notes may be reissued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law." This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly, a refusal by the secretary of the treasury to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Gold for Silver.

Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchases to the amount of more than $147,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold.

This is illustrated by the statement that between the 1st day of May, 1892, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than $54,000,000, and that during the same period about $49,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of $100,000,000 long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about $150,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and has, as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, been encroached upon.

Gold Reserve Depletion.

We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy, and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to more than $87,500,000.

Between July 1, 1890, and July 15, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than $132,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than $147,000,000. Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads to the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the government treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver.

Gold and Silver Part Company.

At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fall in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of currency greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligations, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money.

If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the world through general international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single handed.

We Cannot Make Fiat Money.

The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have.

It does meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps, in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of $50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

A Stable Currency Demanded.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopard the soundness of the people's money.

This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household of the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortune of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuation on values; but the wage earner—the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction—is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital.

This failing him, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others nor hoard his labor. One of the greatest statesmen our country has ever known, speaking more than fifty years ago, when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said:

"The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

Prompt Relief Required.

These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered, and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor, and who, because of their number and condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of their government.

It is of the utmost importance that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim "he gives twice who gives quickly" is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering arise as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail, and that neither the capitalists nor the wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence. Whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress, they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

Work of Tariff Reform.

It was my purpose to summon congress in special session early in the coming September that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by your honorable body.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
Executive Mansion, Aug. 7, 1893.

IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

Senator Hill Presents a Bill to Repeal the Sherman Act.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—For the twelfth time in the history of the United States congress was at noon today convened in "extraordinary" session. The nominees of the Democratic caucus of Saturday night were promptly elected, as follows: Speaker, Hon. Charles F. Crisp; clerk, James Kerr, of Pennsylvania; sergeant-at-arms, ex-Congressman Herman W. Snow, of Ohio; postmaster, Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana; doorkeeper, A. B. Hart, of Tennessee; chaplain, Rev. S. W. Hadaway, of Maryland. Ex-Speaker Reed received the complimentary vote of the Republicans. The new speaker was sworn in by Representative Charles O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, the oldest member in point of service and "the father of the house."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The proceedings in the senate yesterday were of great public interest. The president's messsage was read and listened to with marked attention on both sides of the chamber, not a senator moving from his position during the reading. The message was referred to the committee on finance and its immediate printing ordered. Mr. Hill (N. Y.) was the first senator to get in a bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, followed with two other bills, and a speech, on the same subject.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Lodge (Mass.) directing the committee on finance to report a bill for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act and providing for a vote on the passage of such bill by the 22d of August, if not sooner reached. This resolution was supplemented by another offered by Mr. Hale (Me.) fixing the hour of meeting of the senate from and after tomorrow, at 11 a. m. These resolutions precipitated a discussion in which several of the leading senators on both sides of the chamber participated. They went over without action.

The president's message was awaited by the members of the house with great anxiety, listened to with intense interest and afterwards privately discussed from various standpoints. When the reading of the message was concluded the election case from the Fifth district of Michigan was taken up, and after two hours' debate Richardson, the Democrat, was seated on his prima facie title.

A MILLIONAIRE'S ASSIGNMENT.

Robert H. Coleman, the "Iron King," Forced to the Wall.

LEBANON, Pa., Aug. 9.—Robert H. Coleman, the millionaire "Iron King," has made an assignment of his estate, including the ore mines at Cornwall, Lebanon county, to Archibald Rogers, of New York, and Henry T. Kennedy, of Reading, for the benefit of creditors.

The deed of assignment was entered late yesterday afternoon in the office of the recorder of deeds. Archibald Rogers, of New York, is one of Mr. Coleman's chief creditors, in whose hands Mr. Coleman's affairs were put for readjustment during his recent travels in Europe.

In the assigned estate of the Lebanon Trust and Safe Deposit bank, of which Mr. Coleman is president, the court yesterday approved the bond of Jacob M. Shenk, Christian Shenk, J. H. Redsecker, W. S. Huber, Joseph L. Lemberger and George D. Rise, all of this city, in the sum of $75,000. It was owing to the complication in Mr. Coleman's affairs that the failure of this bank was occasioned.

It is said the liabilities will exceed the assets.

French Forgers Sentenced.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The jury in the case of Ducret and Norton has returned a verdict of guilty against both of the defendents. Norton, who is a mulatto, was indicted for forging the documents that created such a sensation in the chamber of deputies when read by M. Millevoye, a Boulangist member. These documents, which it was claimed had been stolen from the British embassy in Paris during the absence of Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador, purported to show that certain Frenchmen, high in official life, had sold state secrets to the British government, their alleged acts, if true, constituting treason. Ducret was sentenced for one year. M. Ducret has appealed to the court of cassation against the sentence imposed upon him.

Camp Relief Disbanded.

DENVER, Aug. 9.—Camp Relief, which has been operated by the state for the support of its idle and hungry men of the city, was disbanded yesterday and 500 men who had been receiving food at the camp were thrown upon the city, in addition to the hundreds of others already being fed by the charitable organizations. What to do with the large number of idle and hungry men is a grave question for the authorities.

Fatally Burned by Exploding Metal.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 9.—As five men in the converting department of the Bessemer Steel works were about to make a cast the hot metal flowed into the pit under the convertor, and as it struck the water there was a terrific explosion. Foreman John Tilly, Robert McCloud and Jessee Snell are all terribly burned. Two laborers, names unknown, also received injuries that may prove fatal.

Fortune Quickly Disappeared.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Joseph C. Markey, who was arrested at the Leland hotel, in Chicago, on Monday for forging a check for $2,000, was one of the best known young men in this city. He fell heir to a considerable fortune on the death of his father and immediately began a fast life. Gambling hastened the loss of his fortune.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Opening of Congress Restores Public Confidence.

If to-day was not the proudest day Speaker Crisp ever saw, his looks belied him, and he must differ from the average man. His first election to be Speaker of the House—an office only second in authority and dignity to that of President—was the end of one of the bitterest contests ever waged within party lines and now, after being unanimously nominated for the position by the party caucus he is for the second time elevated to the honorable position. It was a personal triumph of which any man might well be proud, and which few men have attained. The following officials were also elected by the House: Clerk, Jas. Kerr, of Pennsylvania (re-elected); Sergeant-at-Arms, Herman C. Snow, (ex-Congressman) of Illinois; Doorkeeper, A. B. Hurt, of Tennesse; Postmaster, Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana, (re-elected): Chaplain, Rev. S. W. Haddaway, of the District of Columbia.

Vice President Stevenson presided over the opening session of the Senate, which was a short one, as President Cleveland's message will not go in until to-morrow.

There were several good reasons why a large attendance was not expected at the opening of the extra session. There was no contest over the Speakership and many members of the House took no interest in those over the other officials; still, the percentage of members present was about the average for the first day of a session. All the members have been heard from and they will all be in their seats before the House is ready to get down to real business, which it cannot do until Speaker Crisp has completed and announced the committee assignments, for the very simple reason that none of the bills introduced can be acted upon until then.

Speaker Crisp is loosing no time and just as soon as he can get the committee assignments completed he will announce them, but there is not much probability that it will be earlier than next week. The proposition has been made that Mr. Crisp follow the example set by President Cleveland, in announcing the committees as fast as they are made up, so that they may get to work on the bills as fast as they are introduced; but the suggestion is hardly practicable. There is so much dove-tailing necessary in assigning the members to committees that the committees are all practically made up at about the same time.

Some one has proposed, and the proposal meets with favor from many members, that an entirely new committee, to be called the committee on Coinage and Currency, be added to those existing in the House, and that to it be referred all bills relating to coinage and currency. The reason for this proposal is the constant clashing between the committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures and that on Banking and Currency, as to the reference of bills. Should the proposal be adopted those two committees would be less important, as the first would deal only with comparatively insignificant bills relating to banking. The new committee, if formed, would rank with the Ways and Means and Appropriation committees in importance.

President Cleveland returned to the White House on Saturday but spent Sunday quietly at his suburban residence. He says he never felt better, and he certainly looks to be in the most robust health. He is very confident that the legislation of the extra session will be satisfactory.

When Secretary Herbert's annual report is made it will be seen that his inspection tour of the Atlantic coast navy yards was not a mere pleasure junket, but was just what it purported to be—an inspection of the yards visited, covering general facility and methods of working. This may surprise some people, but surprises are frequent under the democratic administration.

Treasury officials say the scarcity of small bills which is not prevailing is no fault of theirs, they have plenty of small notes and gladly furnish them to banks which apply for them in exchange for notes larger denomination. A Congressman speaking of this, said: "There seems to be a screw loose somewhere, when business men of New York pay a premium to get small notes when by sending to Washington, six hours away, they could get all they needed without paying anything. This matter ought to be looked into."

The administration proposes to do its part in helping the National banks to increase their circulation, and the bureau of Engraving and Printing is now working extra time printing small notes to supply the demand expected to be made by the banks.

Coal for Sale.

A car load of soft coal, for sale at a reduced price, for cash.

KURTZ & SON.

——REPORTER only $1.50 per year.

THE NEWS.

As a result of an old feud, George W. Maville, a wealthy and respected citizen, shot and killed J. S. McCabe, a neighbor, at the latter's ranch, eighteen miles from Olympic, Washington. Maville gave himself up.——Nicholas Herschmann, cashier for the Consolidated Steel and Iron Company, was arrested in St. Louis, charged with embezzlement. He acknowledged his guilt. He is nearly $10,000 short.——P. J. Moss, one of the largest railway contractors in the United States, president of the Tennessee Midland Railroad and of several river transportation companies, died in St. Louis, aged thirty-five years. Moss had in the last fifteen years amassed a fortune of over $2,000,000.——Mattie B. Thorne, aged twenty-four years, a handsome actress, choir singer and music teacher, took morphine with suicidal intent at her boarding-house in New York. She was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where she died.——Frank Vanloon, the Columbus Grove Bank robber and murderer, was hanged in the annex at the Ohio Penitentiary. It was expected that Vanloon would break down completely as the hour of execution drew near, but he exhibited wonderful nerve, and the execution was one of the most successful in the history of the annex. Vanloon protested his innocence to the last.——An unknown man made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the St. Louis County Bank, in Duluth, Minn.——Several worsted factories in Philadelphia were obliged to sht down.——The Scranton Lace Manufacturing Company suspended work temporarily.——A number of business concerns in Costa Rica have gone to the wall.

The Pacific system of elevators of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company have been leased by Receiver M. J. Forbes.——The house of Samuel Vanderberg, in Ransom, Pa, was burned, and an infant child perished in the flames. Mrs. Vanderberg rescued two of her children, aged four and six years, but was unable to reach the baby and was compelled to watch the flames creep into the room and devour the child.——Attorney General Hensel, of Pennsylvania, heard argument on the petition of certain citizens of Gettysburg for a writ of quo warranto with a view of depriving the corporation constructing the trolley line on the battlefield of its charter and franchises. Decision was reserved.——Felix Poole, a notorious character of Ohio county, Ky., was lynched for an assault committed about a month ago. Poole skipped out, and had only returned to the scene of his crime when citizens caught him and hanged him to a tree.——About one hundred and fifty employes were suspended from the Union Switch and Signal Works, at Swissvale, Pa. The company has plenty of orders to keep the works running for a year, but money collections cannot be made at present.——Henry Clay Ditmas, the well-known turf correspondent, was found dead in his room, at his home, in Gravesend, death having been caused by heart disease. He was fifty-two years of age.

Congressman Johnson, of Ohio, will introduce a bill in Congress providing for the deposit of United States bonds with the Treasury by holders thereof, who are to receive their face value in currency. They may be redeemed at any time, but pending their redemption the government is not to pay any interest.——The Appleton Manufacturing Company, of Lowell, Mass., closed for one month.——Fifty employes of the Worthington Pump Works, at Elizabeth, N. J., struck on account of a reduction of wages.——At Arlington, Neb., a boy ten years old deliberately killed his sister, aged eight.——The mail stage running between San Ranito and the Hernandez Valley, Cal., was robbed by three armed men.——At San Francisco, W. Frese & Co., failed. Liabilities $144,000, assets $100,000.——A wealthy man named Charles B. Welte killed himself at Allegheny, Pa.——At Pittsburg, Zug & Co., employing eight hundred to one thousand iron workers, signed the Amalgamated scale. The mill will resume in all departments.——The Union Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande and Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads are reducing expenses.——At St. Louis, the National Iron Cornice Company made an assignment. Assets and liabilities estimated at about $20,000.

The locomotive shops of the Erie Railroad Company at Susquehanna, Pa., will be in operation hereafter but twenty-four hours a week.——The repair shop of the Central Railroad at Brills, N. J., was shut down indefinitely, and all employed (sixty) were discharged.——Farmers about Fostoria, O., are feeding their wheat to hogs because wheat is low and hogs are high.——The Wyandotte (O.) County Bank has failed; liabilities $75,000; assets $100,000.——Colonel Wm. Frishmuth, an old inventor, killed himself in Philadelphia.——M. A Cheeseman, a wealthy real estate man at Helena, Mont., assigned. Liabilities $500,000.——Congressman J. A. T. Hull was thrown from a carriage at Des Moines, Iowa, and severely hurt.——The wages of seven hundred employes in the factory of McNeill & Libby, canners at Chicago, were reduced. Some of the men left.——A good many mills in New England shut down on account of hard times.——Rev. Dr. T. C. Billheimer has been elected professor of German and Hebrew in the Lutheran Seminary at Gettysburg.——The managers of the World's Fair are cutting down expenses.——The corner in pork has been broken, and the great Chicago bull operator has been forced to the wall. Pork dropped to nine dollars a barrel, but rallied at the close to $11.75.

ROBBERS STEAL $7500.

The Pacific Express Company Neatly Relieved at Wichita, Kan.

At 9:30 P. M., a telephone message was received at the Pacific Express Company's office asking that the wagon be sent to the Wichita Creamery on its way to the 10.15 o'clock Rock Island train. Arrived at the creamery the wagon was met by a man who jumped upon the seat and directed the driver to drive around to the rear.

When the wagon entered the alley two other men pointing revolvers ordered the driver and messenger to hold up their hands. The latter obeyed and the messenger was then compelled to open the safe, which contained silver and currency about to be shipped South to the amount of $7500. The robbers dumped the money into a sack and made good their escape. There is no clue to their identity.

FAIR HALF OVER.

A Big Success in Every Way Except Attendance.

OFFICIALS IN NEED OF CASH

Think That They CanPay the Exposition Debt, But That There Will Not Be Much For the Stockholders--Slashed His Own Picture.

When the guards and gatemen closed and locked the gates of Jackson Park August 1 one half of the World's Fair period passed into history. Three months of the big show have elapsed and only three months remain before exhibitors begin to move their displays and the work of tearing down the White City will begin. After that time Jackson Park will belong to the people again to enter and leave as they please, and the greatest exposition the world has ever known will be over and gone. Many people who have missed the opportunity of seeing it will be sorry it is over, but among the officers out in Jackson Park there will be but few regrets.

With the first half of the exposition they are all highly satisfied save in one respect. The exposition is all that anyone could expect, and more than anyone can realize, but the attendance has been miserably small. For various reasons people have not come to the fair as it was expected they would come, and unless there is a wonderful increase in the attendance during the remaining period the managers of the big show will be troubled to pay its debts. That is about all they hope to do now, but they confidently expect to do that much.

NOTHING FOR THE STOCKHOLDERS.

President Higinbotham said there was not much hope of returning stock subscriptions or doing much more than return the money for which the exposition is legally liable.

"I have only one fault to find with the first half of the exposition," he said. "The attendance has not been what it ought to have been. In all other respects the exposition has been a success, as no one can reasonable deny, but in that respect the first half is by no means the better half. I believe that the attendance from now on will steadily increase. I believe that the admissions this week will exceed those of last. There has now been about 6,500,000 admissions. Certainly more than that number will be registered during the rest of the fair and the total attendance will more than double those figures. The railroads are using us now better than they have been doing, and the trains that come into town are carrying more people than formerly.

"It is useless, of course, to hope now for the 30,000,000 admissions we estimated at the time the Dockery committee from Congress was here, but the average daily attendance will be greatly increased. I do not see yet, though, why those 30,000,000 admissions should not be registered. There are that many people within a radius of 500 miles of Chicago. Suppose one-fifth of them, 6,000,000, came to the Fair. They ought to average five visits each to the ground, and there you have your 30,000,000 admissions. But that estimate does not seem to be good. The people havn't come.

ATTENDANCE WILL INCREASE.

"They will come now in greater numbers though, and the latter half of the Fair will surprise us as much with a large attendance as the first half has disappointed us with bad. There will be people enough her yet so that we can pay all our legal debts."

"How about paying any money on the stock subscriptions?"

"I am afraid that any money that has been invested in that way is gone," replied President Higinbotham.

Other officers of the fair hold about the same views as those expressed by Mr. Higinbotham. They are satisfied with the show in all respects except attendance, and believe thet the next three months will see a great many more people at the fair than the three that are gone.

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance for the first three months of the fair was as follows:

Total for May	1,050,037
Total for June	2,675,113
Total for July	2,674,868

SLASHED HIS OWN PICTURE.

There is an artistic cut running from the upper left-hand corner across a picture in the German section of the Art Palace. It looks as if it had been made with a sharp knife by a person who knew how to put a mark of disapprobation upon a painting without doing it much damage.

The picture is called "In My Studio," and was painted by Karl Kahler. The cut was also made, in all probability, by Karl Kahler. He is said to be an artist with an exaggerated regard for his own production, and a sensitiveness surpassed only by young Werther at his most sentimental period.

The cut was made early Sunday morning. Herr Kahler was seen prowling around the gallery by some members of the German art commission at noon that day. Reinhold Van Baerle received a letter from Kahler dated July 29, in which he said:

"I do not see any way to obtain rest and peace of mind except by doing the thing I am about to do—that is destroy my picture. By so doing all danger of selling it will disappear."

By several of the artists of the Art Building Kahler's act is attributed to pique. He seems to have felt that his work was not appreciated. He valued the picture at $20,000. Through the office of the German art commission last week he received an offer, first of $10,000 and then $12,500.

This, however, he thought unsufficient. Less he should be tempted, however, to dispose of the picture at a smaller sum than he considered it worth he slashed it. This theory is borne out by the letter written to Von Baerle.

Another explanation that finds some supporters is that the alleged purchasers were trumped up by the artist, and that the cutting of the picture was coupled with the story of the sums offered for it for the sole purpose of gaining notoriety and calling attention to his other pictures.

Whatever Kahler's object was in injuring his picture he was careful that the damage should not be of a hopeless nature. Artists say that by making wise use of a little white lead, some canvas, a flatiron and a little paint "In My Studio" can be made as good as new.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

SAYS the New York Sun: "Some of the young collegians who went to Chicago in the Viking ship are back in this city looking the color of Italian laborers, and bringing home enthusiastic reports of the trip. They praise their foreign shipmates as solid good fellows, straightforward, manly, and wide-awake.

THE Royal Geographical Society of England has held a special meeting to consider the question whether women may be admitted on the same footing as men, and decided it in the negative by a vote of 172 to 158. This majority is not a large one, and ladies who wish to write F. R. G. S. after their names need not be too much discouraged, especially as there is good reason for believing that the vote does not represent the views of the society as a whole.

THE college infirmary has been an institution hitherto not as conspicious as the college gynasium, but in the perfect equipment of our great colleges it appears as an essential feature. With the opening of the next college year Yale offers among her new buildings a complete infirmary known as Yale House. It was built by subscription and designed to have the appearance of a house more than of a hospital. There will be no wards, each patient having a room.

BEGINNING with 1894 an index of periodicals, on a new plan, will be published weekly in New York. Each successive issue during a quarter will recapitulate all the titles from the beginning of a quarter; at the end of the sixth, ninth, and twelfth months a special issue will recapitulate all the titles from the commencement of a year. Its publisher will be J. Wellman Parks, who is at present in charge of the library exhibit of the National department of education in the United States Government building at the World's Fair.

AT the monthly meeting for July of the directors of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, President Angell exhibited pictures taken with kodaks. He proposes to use the kodaks to show not only high check reins and horses mutilated by docking, together with owners who ride and drive them, but also all kinds of cruelty that can be found on cattle cars, in cattle yards, slaughter-houses, markets, horse racing, polo games, and otherwise. It was voted to send placards into every town in the State asking humane persons not to hire or ride on or behind any horse mutilated by docking.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

THE Ohio Transfer and Storage Company's building in Columbus, Ohio, was burned. Loss $300,000, covered by insurance.

SCHAEFFER'S powder house, near Huntingdon, Indiana, exploded, and Howard Householder and Hugh Harvey were killed.

A FREIGHT wreck occurred near Morganfield, Kentucky. An engine and six loaded cars were detached. Robert Vandorn, Frank Threlkeld and Marion Davis, train hands, were killed.

LUCIEN JOBERT, aged 19 years, and Emile Coley, aged 22, employes of the United States Hotel at Saratoga, New York, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat while rowing on Saratoga Lake.

A FREIGHT train on the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul Railroad crashed through a trestle, near Reihl's station, Missouri. Conductor W. E. Burrell was killed and three others of the crew were fatally injured.

ONE freight train ran into the rear of another at Mound City, Illinois. An engine and 20 cars fell into a ditch, and the wreck catching fire, 13 freight cars, two new passenger coaches and a baggage car were consumed.

A CATBOAT, with several men and women was capsized in Buzzard's Bay, off West Falmouth, Massachusetts, in a squall, and it is feared that all hands were drowned. The identity of the boat and of her passengers and crew has not yet been learned.

A SLOOP was capsized in the harbor of Salem, Massachusetts, during a violent squall. Three men were seen clinging to the boat, but before they could be reached it sunk and the men disappeared. It is now believed that the drowned men were Anton Liebisch, his son, aged 16 years, and James E. Dixon.

AUGUSTUS HAMLIN, his wife Mary, aged 22 years; Eugene Pettier, Louis Victor and Rosa Labbe went rowing on a pond at Great Barrington, Massachusetts. The boat leaked and all crowded to one side. Pettier jumped overboard. Mrs. Hamlin jumped after him and clasped her arms round his neck, and both were drowned. Hamlin fell out of the boat and was drowned. The two others clung to the boat and were rescued.

DEATH IN A RAT'S BITE.

A Wound on a Girl's Little Finger Results Fatally.

Mamie Keating seventeen years old, a servent in the family of Dr. G. G. Blank, died at the home of her parents in South White Hall Township, Pa., from the effects of a rat's bite.

During April an addition was built to the residence of Dr. Blank, during which a celler grating was left open, and a number of rats got into the house.

Among the number was an unusually large and vicious one, which one day jumped on Mrs. Blank's back and attempted to bite her. A few days later the rodent got into Miss Keating's bedroom, and bit her on the little finger of the right hand. The wound was a slight one and apparently healed. Three weeks later the finger became inflamed and sore, and her arm began to swell. She then went to her parents home and sought medical treatment. The girl suffered intense agony.

MRS. LANGTRY'S beautiful steam yacht, White Ladye, has arrived in New York. The "Lily" is not with her, for the boat is rented to a New York millionaire, Ogden Goelet, and she will be one of the Newport fleet. She is of 700 tons, and cost $160,000.

A FRIGHTFUL DEED

A Farmer Fearing Poor Crops, Murders His Family.

ATTEMPTS HIS OWN LIFE

William Nonemacher, a Wisconsin Farmer, Discovered Paralyzed and His Wife and Three Children Murdered—He Had Killed Them With an Ax.

William Nonemacher, a farmer living nine miles southeast of Antigo, Wis., murdered his wife and three children about 10 o'clock Saturday night, and then made an unsuccessful attempt to take his own life. The deed was not discovered until Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

At the inquest Nonemacher made a full confession. He said the crops were poor and he was afraid of starving; that his wife's parents were in Quebec, where they had come all the way from Germany, and wanted money, and he had none to send.

He had intended to kill his family Friday night, but changed his plan to Saturday night. After the family was asleep he went out and got an ax and returned to do the deed. He said he killed his wife first by three swinging blows on the left temple. He then went into the next room and killed Joseph, six years old, and Willie, four years old. He struck both boys on the head twice.

Returning to the room where his wife lay, he picked up his year old baby, held her in one arm and struck her on the top of the head. He then went to the barn, climbed up to the roof, and jumped twenty feet to the floor, sustaining injuries to the spine and paralyzing his lower limbs. Sunday afternoon two of Fred Nonemacher's little children went over and saw the clothes on the bed all bloody and ran home and told their father, who summoned the coroner, and they searched for his brother. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the wife and children came to their death by an ax in the hands of William Nonemacher, in accordance with his confession.

A visit to the scene of the murders disclosed the horrible sight. The mother lay on her left side with a gaping wound in the temple. The baby was in the cradle beside the bed in a sleeping posture. The boys were in the next room in a pool of blood. The father, as he lay on the floor of the kitchen paralyzed, but conscious, without the least sign of sorrow or regret, talked as calmly about the murders as he would about killing a pig.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE strike at the Evans Mining Co's Colliery, at Hazleton, Pa., was declared off, the men going to work at the company's terms.

THE rod, wire and nail mill of the Carnegie Company, at Beaver Falls, Pa., shut down for necessary repairs. 800 hands are idle.

THE New Jersey Metal Refining Works, at Elizabethport, are closed on account of general trade depression, and 200 hands are made idle.

THE Vermont Marble Company at Rutland, Vermont, has notified its employes, about 2,000 in number, that their wages will be reduced 15 per cent. this week.

THE iron and steel work of Jones & Laughlin, at Pittsburg, assumed operations, giving work to 5,000 men. The steel, iron and finishers' scales of the Amalgamated Association were all signed.

THE Galance & Grosbeam agate and tinware factory, at Woodhaven, Long Island, said to be the largest establishment of its kind in the United States, shut down for two weeks, throwing out of employment over 1,000 persons.

UP to date 3,700 men in Denver, Colorado, have registered as out of employment, and the list is steadily increasing. Means are being taken to furnish employment and provide food for the hungry and destitute. It is estimated that 15,000 persons, men, women and children, are in need of immediate aid.

THE Lane & Bodley Machine Company, of Cincinnati, employing 250 men, shut down owing to a disagreement as to wages. On Saturday the firm notified all its employes that wages would be cut 25 per cent. Monday morning the men refused to work unless a definite date be fixed upon which the former scale would be restored. This was not done and the men went home.

A telegram from Ishpeming, Mich., says the depressed iron market has caused many mines to reduce the out-put fully one-half, and a general reduction of wages has been decided on through the five iron ranges of Lake Superior district. A general reduction of ten per cent. was made at some mines, but at most properties day laborers will have only a slight cut, while skilled labor will be reduced 10 to 25 per cent.

TRAGEDY IN A COURT-ROOM.

A Divorce Case Ends in the Killing of the Defendant.

A tragedy was enacted in the Criminal Court-room at Russellville, Ala., resulting in the death of one man and the wounding of another. During the trial of a divorce case a difficulty arose between John Ligon and Line and Clark Richardson, two brothers, which resulted in Ligon shooting Line Richardson in the left shoulder and Clark Richardson cutting Ligon's throat from ear to ear. Richardson may recover, but Ligon is dead.

Ligon married Mrs. Richardson, the mother of Line and Clark. He was so disagreeable that she was forced to leave him some months ago. She sued for a divorce, and during the trial Ligon made some slanderous remarks about her. Line Richardson gave him the lie. Ligon called young Richardson a vile name, drew his pistol and fired, and was in the act of shooting again when Clark Richardson rushed to the rescue and cut his throat from one ear to the other, his knife thus saving his brother's life.

PRINCE YORIHITO, a relative of the Emperor of Japan, is expected to visit America this summer.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State

THE motion for a quo warranto to relieve the Gettysburg trolley of its charter was argued before Attorney General Hensel at Gettysburg.

SENG & Co. signed the Amalgamated scale. Oliver Brothers & Phillips will, it is said, start one of their mills with non union men. The Appolo mill shut down. The Chalforte strikers accepted the mill-owner's terms. Sites for two new Carnagie blast furnaces were located.

Bishop Mullin, of Erie, celebrated his silver jubilee and the new Cathedral was dedicated.

Mary Mitchell and May Flaherty, two young girls of Oakland, Pittsburg, attempted suicide together, rather than submit to parental control

Mrs. Samuel Vanderberg, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., rescued two of her children from a burning house, but her baby was burned to death while she looked helplessly on.

THE Coroner's Jury at Allentown, Pa., found Henry Johnson guilty of murdering his 4-year-old daughter.

THIRTEEN young women took the white veil at Villa Maria, West Chester, and ten others entered the novitate

THE United Brethern Camp meeting opened at Mt. Gretna with the largest attendance in the history of the denomination.

MRS. ANNE EVELAND, of Hazleton, attempted suicide by taking laudanum rather than suffer arrest.

THE directors of the Lutheran Theological seminary at Gettysburg elected Rev. T. C. Billheimer, of Reading, to the chair of Hebrew and German, vice Rev. Dr. Chas. A. Hay, deceased.

A PARTY of passengers on the way to the World's Fair were put off a Delaware, Lackawanna & Western train at Scranton, because the conductor thought their tickets were not good. Lawyers have been retained to institute suits for damages.

EDGAR REYSERT, of Bethlehem, for years a Shakesperean actor of some repute, has renounced the stage and been baptized in the Mennonite faith. He is a son of Ex-Postmaster Reysert, of Bethlehem. His immersion in the Lehigh was witnessed by 1,000 people.

THREE men were ran down by the eastern fast line on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Brinton Station, and two, Thomas and Michael Cornalan, of Pittsburg, were killed. The third, William Diskin, of Scranton, will probably die.

THE L. H. Harris Drug Company's store in Pittsburg was destroyed by fire. The building was owned by John Bindley, of the Bindley Hardware Co., and is a complete wreck. A. C. Henderson's drug store in the same building was damaged by water. The loss to the two drug store firms and owner of the building is estimated at $86,000.

NINETEEN horses and twenty-one head of cattle were killed by the wrecking of three cars of a "Pennsy" freight at Hayes Station.

THE Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie & Boston Railroad, extending 93 miles from Slatington to Campbell Hall, N. Y., has been abandoned by the Reading Railroad Company.

Seven mills operated by Jones & Laughlin, at Pittsburg, suspended, and the Corrie Furnace Company laid off nearly 100 men.

The Schuylkill Democratic Convention at Pottsville nominated candidates.

Mrs. Clara Smith has sued Andrew A. Doney, of Williamsport, for $1,000 for selling her husband liquor that caused his death.

The Bethlehem Iron Company's steel mill resumed after five weeks' idleness.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

It Shows an Increase on August 1 Over July 1 of $17,372,606.

The circulation statement issued by the Treasury Department shows that the amount of gold and silver coin and certificates, United States notes and national bank notes in circulation August 1, was $1,611,039,017, an increase during the month of July of $17,372,606. The increase during the last twelve months was in round figures $,9000,000. The per capita circulation, based on an estimated population of 67,066,000 August 1 was $24.02.

Of the $2,123,698,649 of the general stock of money issued, the amount as stated is in circulation, leaving $512,869,632 in the Treasury of the United States on August 1 as follows: Gold coin, $103,363,626; standard silver dollars, $363,103,461; subidiary silver $12,556,749; gold certificates, $93,710; silver certificates, $2,843,114; Treasury notes of the act of July 14, 1890, $4,512,210; United States notes, $222,866,6.2; currency certificates of the act of June 8, 1872, $485,000; national bank notes, $3,620,150.

The following statement shows the changes in circulation during July: Gold coin increase, $3,276,24; standard silver dollars, decrease, $805,754; subsidiary silver, decrease, $1,333,139; gold certificates, decrease, $5,358,990; silver certificates, increase, $3,599,225; Treasury notes of the act of July 14, 1890, increase, $3,112,444; United States notes, increase, $3,518,721; currency certificates of the act of June 8, 1872, decrease, $4,080,000; national bank notes, increase, $5,403,858.

A comparative statement shows that the Treasury lost during July $4,928,624; as follows: Gold coin, decrease, $2,746,297; standard silver dollars, increase, $805,754; subsidiary silver, increase, $700,805; Treasury notes of the act of July 14, 1890, decrease, $2,716,323; United States notes, increase, $3,518,721; national bank notes, decrease, $362,583; gold bullion, increase, $5,104, 826, silver bullion, increase, $1,103,915.

THE people of Berlin do not mean to allow people to suffer for lack of due preparation to meet disease in the coming summer—if money, carefully spent, can accomplish that desirable end. The authorities have appropriated no less than $1,144,750 for the maintenance of hospitals and for public hygiene in the coming year—and the city has phenomenally clean streets.

John Rogers, husband of Minnie Palmer the well-known American actress, has instituted proceedings for a divorce from Miss Palmer.

CHOLERA is raging in St. Louis, Senegal, where fifty deaths a day occur. The disease has also appeared in Smyrna and Piedmont, Italy.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE Russian legation in Washington will be raised to an embassy shortly.

THE Northumberland and Durham miners have asked for an increase of wages.

Dr. John Rae, the artic explorer, died in London, after a prolonged illness.

THE Maharajah of Toitoi Braga committed suicide at Brindisi, Italy, by taking poison.

THE bark Pinnore won the long-distance ocean race from San Francisco to Queenstown.

THE General Credit Company of London has suspended. The capital of the concern is £100,000.

THE Latin Union has agreed that the 2½ silver franc piece shall be excluded from international circulation.

A committee has been formed to make preliminary arrangements for an international exhibition in Turin, Italy, in 1896.

THE Achinese passengers on board a Dutch steamer in East India murdered the captain and 22 of the crew and then escaped.

THE United States steamer Enterprise, which is in commission as the Massachusetts school ship, has arrived at Southampton.

THE date of election for members of the French Chamber of Deputies has been fixed for August 20th; second ballots to be held on September 3.

THE Russian embassy in Paris denies the report that Russia intends to dispatch cruisers to Toulon to take part in the naval evolutions that will be held there shortly.

THE verdict of the Victoria court-martial acquitted Captain Bourke and all the survivors of any responsibility for the disaster, which was attributed to Vice-Admiral Tryon's orders.

THE closing debate over the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons Committee was marked by a scene which is said to have been unprecedented in parliamentary history. The disorder started while Joseph Chamberlain was speaking and his remarks were so offensive that Mr O'Connor called him "Judas," and the epithet was taken up the Irish members in chorus. Soon a free by fight was started in front of the chairman's desk and several members were knocked down. When peace was restored the bill passed the committee finally.

A Sinecure.

Sir Boyle Roche was a fine, bluff, soldier-like old gentleman, holding some post at the viceregal court, sitting for a government borough, and always voting faithfully for the "Castle." The debate one night was on sinecures, which Curran had indignantly denounced, and twitted by one of the opposite side on some personal inconsistency in the matter, he replied, hotly: "Sir, I am the guardian of my own honor." To which Sir Boyle neatly rejoined: "Then the gentleman himself has got a very pretty sinecure."

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.

FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 4 35	@ $	4 40
High Grade Extra	3 60		3 65
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	63½		65½
CORN—No. 2 White	48		49
OATS—Southern & Penn.	30		35
Western White	35		37½
Mixed	34½		35
RYE—No. 2	52		53
HAY—Choice Timothy	19 00		19 50
Good to Prime	18 00		18 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	12 00		12 50
Wheat Blocks	7 00		7 50
Oat Blocks	8 50		9 00

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$ 90	@ $	1 25
No. 2	82½		85
PEAS—Standards	1 20		1 60
Seconds			1 00
CORN—Dry Pack			1 15
Moist			1 00

HIDES.

CITY STEERS	$ 5	@ $	5½
City Cows	4		4½
Southern No. 2	5		5½

POTATOES & VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 70	@ $	75
ONIONS	1 00		1 20
Yams	4 00		4 50

PROVISIONS.

HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	$ 8½	@ $	9
Clear ribsides	9¾		9¾
Hams	13¾		14
Mess Pork, per bar			19 5
LARD—Crude			10¾
Best refined			11

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 21	@ $	23
Under fine	20		21
Roll	18		19

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	$ 10	@ $	10¼
N. Y. flats	10¼		10¾
Skim Cheese	5		7

EGGS.

EGGS—State	$ 13	@ $	13½
North Carolina	12		12½

POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens	$ 12	@ $	12½
Ducks, per lb	9		10

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@ $	1 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		8 00
Fancy	12 00		13 00

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 62	@ $	4 85
Good to Fair	3 90		4 00
SHEEP	2 50		4 00
Hogs	6 75		7 00

FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT	$ 10	@ $	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@ $	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	68		68½
RYE—Western	57		59
CORN—No. 2	47½		48
OATS—No. 3	30¾		30½
BUTTER—State	19		19½
EGGS—State	16		17
CHEESE—State	8¾		9

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@ $	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	65½		65¾
CORN—No. 3	47		47½
OATS—N. 2	32¾		33
BUTTER—State	20½		21
EGGS—Penns. ft	16		17

SUMMER NIGHT.

Oh, sl'ent night!
Oh, smothered stillness!
That s·ttles down on drooping bough,
Thou hold'st the ea th in breathless slumber,
Awake, but now.

Gray mists arise
From dew-wet flowers,
That lend th·ir fragrance to the night:
And languid float on breath of summer
An incense light.

A pale moon shines
On weary grasses,
That bend their heads with mournful gr·ace;
Then s·nks behind the white clouds floating,
And veils her face.

Heat quivers oft
In lightning flashes
Along the soft grey northern sky,
And illuminates the grand old forest
In shade near by.

A bird sings out
In broken st·nzas
From you tall bush with blossoms fair,
Dream songs that, sung in drowsy snatches,
Arouse the air.

And echoes find
In hidden music,
That soft descend from reg·ons high,
And wake the sleeping, sultry breezes
To softly sigh.

—[F. S. Ward, in New York Independent.

THE LOST BRIDE.

BY MATT LAMAR.

There was a great crowd in the hall. Everybody was talking in a high key, and the orchestra in the back parlor was fairly convulsing itself in the throes of a pot-pourri.

At the top of the stairs was the bride. She was a symphony in lavender. She was not a conventional girl, perhaps, but in the matter of wedding garments she had felt bound to follow precedent, and she looked so irresistibly charming that nobody who saw her could believe for the moment that a "going away" gown should be anything but lavender.

They made way for her on the stairs, and for the groom, with a tan-colored overcoat on his arm, behind her. The women began kissing the bride, who submitted with flushed cheeks and dancing eyes. One or two elderly men near the door came in for a kiss, too. The groom was shaking hands with everybody, the young men all yelling "Good-by, old fellow," as if the groom were 60 instead of 24.

For a time it was almost impossible to get the front door open in the crush; and when at last they got the couple out on the steps twenty handfuls of rice hailed upon the retreating figures. A fresh chorus of giggling and shouts of "Good-by," and the coach door slammed and the Watterson wedding had begun to be a matter of history.

They reached the station at 10:45. In fifteen minutes they were rolling away in a drawing-room car. The bride could still feel the sting of the rice on her neck—a very pretty neck, encircled by a narrow ribbon of lavender velvet. When the groom took off his silk hat several white grains fell to the floor, and the groom covertly scanned the cars to see whether the tell-tale sign had been detected.

Charming innocence! As if rice grains were required to advertise the obviously just-married condition of this radiant pair!

Most of the car had been made up as a sleeper, and only three human beings were visible in unmade-up sections. These charitably feigned to regard the new passengers as in no wise exceptional, and did not appear to be taking very much notice of them.

When the train conductor and after him the Pullman conductor had been around to collect the tickets, and the groom had for the first time performed that interesting function of introducing to the world, as it were, himself and wife, the pair tried to settle back in the soft seat and appear indifferent. But the bride had 300 things she wished to say and so they got to talking in a low tone, until presently the white jacketed porter came along.

The sight of this functionary startled the groom in an inexplicable way.

"Make up the section, sir?" said the porter, with what might be called an invisible grin.

"N—no," said the groom, trying not to appear startled, "we are only going as far as Pittston."

The porter looked for a moment as if he disapproved of Pittston or of something else and went back into his den.

For half an hour their low talk kept in a sort of harmony with the solemn rumble of wheels. Her gloved hand had fallen into the nearest of his. The pressure he gave it contained the essence of a mighty embrace. There was nobody to see if their hands came very close together.

Suddenly the groom sat upright and darted at the inside pocket of his sack-coat.

"Great Scott!" he gasped; "I forgot to tell the baggageman about that satchel."

"Charlie!" She said no more, but there was a world of distress in the tone.

"I shall telegraph for it in the morning," he said.

"But, Charlie," she protested, "don't you know that we can't go anywhere without the satchel?"

A deep gloom began to settle about Charlie. The train slowed up at a station. "I will get off and get the station man to telegraph back and we can have it by the midnight train."

She did not object in words, but she half grasped his arm as he started for the door. In a moment she could see him crossing the dim platform. It came into her thoughts that it would be a real tragedy if he should get left at the station. Her impatience developed into agony when it began to appear that the train would soon start again. She knew it was silly, but she got up and went to the door. One or two passengers were getting on. Then the porter climbed up with the stool used as a mounting step. Plainly she thought Charlie was going to be left behind. She stepped out on the platform and caught the vestibule door.

"Excuse me, madame," said the porter, "but the train is going."

"I know it," gasped the girl, "and my husband is over there."

The situation was grotesquely terrible to her. With no satchel and no husband it seemed simply absurd to stay on the train. She would not stay on the train.

The wheels were already moving when she eluded the porter and sprang to the platform. As she ran across the platform to where the station master's light was glaring, her husband, who had hurriedly mounted the steps at the other end of the car, was wandering in some perplexity through the aisle. Could he be in the wrong car? No, here was her little traveling fan.

The porter came over. "Did you see the lady, sir? She was afraid you would get left, sir."

Charley Merrill rushed for the platform. But the vestibule doors were locked and the train was under good headway. At that moment life began to seem like a melodrama to poor Merrill. "When do we reach the next station?" he asked of the porter.

"At 12, sir," was the answer.

Merrill dropped into a seat in grotesque despair. The twenty-five minutes to Silver Hill seemed longer than the wait of a table d'hote. Merrill occupied the time with more or less torturing speculations as to what the girl would do when she found that he had not been left behind, and that they had been separated by another ridiculous mistake. He did not blame her for her blunder, for this had been the result of a blunder of his own in forgetting certain necessary arrangements at the station from which they had started. He pictured her despair at the separation, and then he tried to think that the whole thing was comic, but did not succeed very well in the effort. He could come to no conclusion as to what she would do. She might have taken the midnight train and followed him if she had been supplied with the money to buy a tick t. As it was he did not see that she could do anything more than wait for him to come back for her, as she must know that he would.

Merrill found that there was a train from Silver Hill back to the station of the mishap a few minutes after 12. He could reach the girl, he calculated, soon after half-past 12. He sprang off the train at Silver Hill in a fever of impatience. The northern train was due in a quarter of an hour. Merrill hunted up the station master, without thinking it necessary to say anything about a wedding, yet he fancied that the station master took a degree of interest in the matter that might look as if he suspected a sentimental side of the case.

Presently the telegraph instrument in the station was ticking a message. "I think I can find out whether she is still there," said the station master. Merrill said nothing. He did not wish to delay for the space of a second the coming of the reply, if there should be one.

The answer was now coming over the wire. For a moment the operator's face was inscrutable. Then he looked up quickly.

"The station master down there," he said, "fixed it up with the conductor of the midnight, and put her on that train."

"Good!" gasped Merrill, with a sense of relief that was abruptly terminated by something in the look of the station master at his side.

"The midnight does not stop here," said the station master.

Merrill was ready to faint. His bride would be carried through to Pittston without him. "How soon can I follow that train," he choked, as if with some expectation that the station master might have the decency to modify the time table.

The station master looked commiseratingly at him as he replied, "The next train stopping at Pittson is 5.30."

Merrill sat down on the nearest bench. He could not think. The situation had become absolutely stupefying. He would not be able to reach his wife for over six hours. What would become of her in that dreadful interval? And how could he live during such a ghastly period of waiting? Merrill made up his mind that he simply could not stand the torture of such protracted uncertainty. He would have liked to hire a special train. People had done such things. Perhaps all of his honeymoon money would hire an engine to carry him to Pittston. He fancied himself riding madly across the country in the cab of a snorting locomotive.

Pretty soon he abandoned his thought and began figuring on the distance to Pittston. They told him it was thirty-one miles. He asked to be directed to a public stable. They didn't know of anybody but Gibbs, and were very uncertain about him at that hour. After fifteen minutes' delay Gibbs was found in a barroom half a mile from the station. At first Gibbs wouldn't drive anybody anywhere for anything. Then he compromised by saying that he wouldn't drive anybody to Pittston, at which Merrill took hope.

"The fact is," said Gibbs, "that I haven't a horse that'll stand it. You will have to be driven like the devil."

"I will give you a dollar a mile," said Merrill.

Gibbs shook his head. Then he said: "I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll drive you to Mandy's, that's twenty miles, and you can get something at Mandy's for the other ten miles. I'll do that for $35."

"It's a bargain," said Merrill, "if you'll hump yourself and hump that horse."

The "midnight" went shrieking by them as the horse was getting down to a stiff trot. Merrill stared gloomily at the muffled "sleepers," knowing that his heroine was being carried away from him by the thundering train. Gibbs' horse was a good stepper, but Gibbs did not seem to be pressing him. After they were fairly started Gibbs admitted that the horse had been driven rather hard the day before, and that he couldn't afford to be harsh with him. As it was he did not intend to bring him back from Mandy's until daylight.

When about half the distance had been accomplished Gibbs suddenly said: "I guess you had better let me have some of that money. Of course I don't know you, and this is a pretty heavy job. The horse is acting mighty queer, and I'm not sure this racket won't do him up."

To Merrill there didn't seem to be much danger. "Are you afraid you won't get me there?" he asked.

"I'll get you there," returned Gibbs.

Merrill gave him ten dollars. "The fifteen when we get there," he added. Then the horse began to lame. Gibbs muttered an oath, stopped the horse and got out. Merrill saw that he was looking at the hoofs for a stone. Evidently he didn't find anything of the kind. The limp continued and Gibbs kept the beast at a walk, a pace that made the sweat start on Merrill's temples.

Merrill wondered if ever a bridegroom was in such a plight before. If he had read of such a thing in a book he would have impatiently condemned the exaggeration of the author. It began to be a comfort that the Gibbs' contract only extended to Mandy's. At the sickening rate of the Gibbs' horse the bridegroom calculated that he would reach the bride at about 6 A. M. which seemed like a preposterous thought. There could not be a worse horse at Mandy's.

Merrill twice asked Gibbs how much further they had to go, but as Gibbs each time seemed to allow the horse to walk at a still slower pace, Merrill concluded that it would be unsafe to say another word.

At the foot of a long hill the horse stopped. It was a quarter to three. "I guess we'll have to leg this," said Gibbs, "if we ever want to get there." At the top of the hill Gibbs told Merrill to get in, but he himself continued walking at the head of the horse. The sky had become overcast. "Going to be a bad night," growled Gibbs. Merrill mentally remarked that the night had already been pretty bad for him.

They reached Mandy's at four o'clock. The rain was falling. Gibbs called up a man who lived in a white house, after having made Merrill wait until he had bestowed the horse and buggy in the barn back of the village store. "Giles," said Gibbs, to the head that appeared at a window, "this gentleman wants to get to Pittston. Have you got a horse y can let him have?"

"Waal, I dunno," responded Giles. "Got to go south with my mare at six."

"Hain't y' got that bay?"

"Th' bay ain't fit," said Giles. He added, "What's it wuth?"

"Ten," said Merrill, "if you'll drive me over in a hurry."

Gibbs disappeared after getting the balance of his money. It was twenty-eight minutes later by Merrill's watch when the second start was made, and it was at the end of the first mile that the second horse stumbled in the wet morning twilight and splintered the shaft of the buggy.

Merrill sprang into the road. "Good morning!" he shouted, striding off through the soft clay. But when he heard a protesting snort from Giles he turned about for a moment and shoved a $5 bill into the man's hand. For an hour he struggled on through the dim road, which grew but little lighter during that time, and became increasingly wet. At the fork of the road he had to delay for ten minutes until he could find a sleepy man with red whiskers who gave him instructions to keep to the left all the way. Merrill looked at his watch with a shudder. A quarter past 5. He kept to the left with a persistency born of a lover's faithfulness and expectancy, until he came against a huge barn. When he appealed brokenly to a solitary woman at a well she yelled back at him that he would have to go back about three-quarters of a mile to where the quarry was, and then take the road just beyond the tobacco barn.

Poor Merrill, who pitiably timed every turn, reached the tobacco barn at twenty minutes to six. He then put in a straight half-hour on the right road, and at the end of this very muddy period he heard the low whistle of a locomotive. It was the train he might have comfortably taken if he had kept out of the Gibbs contract.

At seven o'clock he reached the outskirts of a town.

"Is this Pittston?" Merrill asked of a boy with a pail.

"East Pittston," said the boy.

"How do you get to the Pittston station?"

"There's a horse car down there," the boy said, pointing through a side road.

Merrill found the track. The car was not so easy to find. The bob-tail car with a sad horse hove in sight at the end of seven minutes. That this car could actually be going direct to the station seemed to Merrill too good to be true. He twice asked the driver about the station, and was twice assured that the station was at the end of the route.

Merrill was on the platform of the car when the station became visible. He rushed almost madly into the waiting room. No bride was in sight. Nor could he see any welcome figure in the ladies' waiting room.

He was almost running across the station to the inquiry window when the violent tapping of a pencil on the ledge of the telegraph office attracted his attention. The pretty girl behind the grating was beckoning to him.

As he paused there the pretty telegrapher was asking: "Are you the gentleman—that is looking for the lady who—who was waiting for the gentleman."

"Yes, I am," gasped Merrill.

"Well, she is in here."

Merrill found her sleeping on a sofa. Her eyelids were red. As the bridegroom well wet and spattered with mud, knelt down beside the sofa and took hold of one of her hands the bride awoke with a start and the pretty telegrapher turned her face away.—[Philadelphia Press.

The Alexandrian Codex.

The "Alexandrian Codex," often referred to in Scriptural studies, is one of the most valuable and important manuscripts of sacred writ known to be in existence. It is written in Greek on parchment in finely formed uncial letters, and is without accents, marks of aspiration or spaces between the words. Its probable date is the latter part of the Sixth Century. As early as 1098 it is known to have been in the library of the Patriarch of Alexandria. It was sent to England as a present to Charles I. by Cyrillus Lycaris in 1628, and is now in the British Museum.—[St. Louis Republican.

It is singular that so many Western banks should be swamped when the people have so thoroughly drained them.—[Lowell Courier.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Lessons In Politeness—Adamantine—Her Preference—Umbrellas, Too—New at the Business, etc., etc.

LESSONS IN POLITENESS.

Mrs. Wickwire—Don't you think you might take off your hat when you are addressing a lady?

Hungry Higgins—Don't you think, mum, when a gent calls on you that you might invite him in and offer him a cheer?—[Indianapolis Journal.

ADAMANTINE.

"I never saw any one so set and obstinate as John is."

"You surprise me."

"Yes, indeed. Why, only this very morning we had a dispute, but I stood firm and told him he might move the pyramids, but he couldn't budge me when my mind was made up."

"And he admitted he was wrong?"

"Well, about the same thing. He said: 'Have your own way, Maria.'"

"Of course. What was it about?"

"I declare I've forgotten; but it was the principle, you know."—[Truth.

HER PREFERENCE.

"Now, which kind of music do you wish to become proficient in?" said the professor to the new pupil.

"Oh, classical, by all means," replied the young woman.

"I am very glad to hear you express this preference."

"Yes. When you play classical music hardly anybody knows whether you make a mistake or not."—[Washington Star.

UMBRELLAS, TOO.

Gus De Smith—Balloons are very unfortunate pieces of mechanism.

McGinnis—How so?

Gus De Smith—They are always used up.—[Texas Siftings.

NEW AT THE BUSINESS.

Nurse—Baby has cut two of his teeth and——

Mother—Oh, dear! Do you think he has spoiled the fit of them.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

SUBTLE METHODS.

"Do you feel sure, Tom, that you can win Nellie's love?"

"Yes; not a doubt of it. Why, I proposed last night to Alice."—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

NO ACCIDENT THERE.

"How'd the barbecue come off?"

"Jes' middlin'."

"Any accidents?"

"No; three men killed in a row, an' two more dropped fer pastime, but no accidents."—[Atlanta Constitution.

A NEW IDEA AT LAST.

"That poet is a genius."

"Why?"

"He rhymes raiment with payment. Tailors will tell you that that really is a new idea; the two go together so seldom."—[Truth.

A WOMAN'S TASTE.

Kate—I don't believe this fountain was designed by a woman, do you?

"Why?"

"Well, I think it would have been for ice cream soda instead of water."—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

LOVE AND FINANCE.

Alonzo (twanging the lyre)—I si-ing to thee-ee, my love——

Araminta—Yes, it's very pretty, Alonzo, and it pleases me; but papa says you can't sing a "pretty tune" enough to please him. Please try it on the dog—or, let us talk about something else.—[Vogue.

SEEMS REASONABLE.

"I don't see what claim you have to this accident insurance," said the agent. "You were thrown out of a wagon, I admit, but, on your own statement, you were not hurt."

"Well, wasn't it by the merest accident I escaped injury?" suggested the claimant.—[Puck.

A WOFUL PLIGHT.

She met twenty men at a summer resort,
At a summer resort on the shore of the sea,
And nineteen of these were enslaved by her charms,
And low to fair Adelaide bended the knee;
But a cloud now hangs over her beautiful brow
And pale are the cheeks that bloomed like a rose;
Her soul is consumed with vexation—because
One man of the twenty had failed to propose.

—[New York Herald.

SOME LITTLE EXPERIENCE.

She—You are the first one who ever kissed me that way.

He—You mean you never before felt a lover's kiss.

She—No, I mean that no one before ever missed my mouth, and hit my nose three times out of five.—[Good News.

BREAD AND BUTTER.

The poet had brought his poem in to sell to the theatric-looking gent, who sat in judgment on poems for the magazines with which he was connected.

"I hope," said the poet, trembling, "that you will be able to accept this for I sorely need what it will bring."

"I am sorry," he replied, "that I cannot accept it. You see, we have certain rules to observe which are not met in this, and it is not meet for me"——

"Meat for you?" exclaimed the poet frantically. "What do I care for that? It is bread and butter for me and I must have it," and the editor asked him out to lunch.—[Detroit Free Press.

A BONANZA.

Parent—Now, what are you going to charge me to cure this boy of the measles?

Physician—Nothing at all, my dear sir, as it is an original case; and you get your ten per cent. commission for every child that catches them from him.—[Puck.

IT DID NOT WORK.

Little Brother—Grown folks don't know as much as they think they do!

Little Sister—Why?

Little Brother—Mamma whipped me yesterday and said she guessed that ud teach me a lesson; and to-day I missed every lesson jus' the same as before.—[Good News.

BALLAST.

"Why do you lug that big cane with you?"

"For protection. If I didn't my broad brimmed straw hat might catch a breeze and tow me into the lake by the string."—[Chicago Record.

GREAT SCHEME.

Briggs—The thermometer in my room is ninety degrees.

Griggs—Don't you want to borrow the one in my room? It's only eighty-six degrees.—[Truth.

THE GRAMMAR CLASS.

Teacher—"John returned the book." In what case is book?

Dull Boy (after long thought)—Bookcase.

A DIFFERENCE.

City Editor—You've got the account of that woman's suffrage meeting, have you? What's that big roll of paper under your arm?

Reporter—What they said at the meeting.

City Editor—And that slip of paper you are twirling in your fingers?

Reporter—What they did.—[Buffalo Courier.

DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

Along the sands with her he strays
When softly falls the summer eve,
And many tender things he says,
Which she feigns to believe.

But though the youth may press her hand,
The period's short of love's young dream
For him if he neglects to stand
The soda and ice cream.

—[New York Press.

A SUGGESTION.

"Dear me," cried Mr. Barlow, on the evening of the fireworks display, "the stick on our finest and largest rocket is broken, and we can't replace it."

There was a moment's silence, and then a voice from the dark piazza suggested: "Use Cholly."—[Harper's Bazar.

AMPLY QUALIFIED.

Recruiting Officer—I'm afraid you are not heavy enough for a cavalryman. We want men who can ride right over everything, if necessary.

Applicant—That's all right, Cap. I've been a New York truck driver for seven years!—[Puck.

THE LANDLORD'S OX WAS GORED.

Cumback—I was a guest of the Colorado Resort Hotel which was held up and robbed by a lone bandit, not long ago.

Stayhome—What did the landlord do about it?

Cumback—He roared unceasingly for two days about its being the worst breach of professional courtesy he had ever heard of.—[Puck.

ANTIDOTE FOR TRAGEDY.

Winks—Come along, old boy, I've got two complimentary tickets for a dramatic performance.

Jinks—Tragedy or comedy?

"Tragedy."

"I don't like tragedies. They appeal so strongly to one's sympathies that I always feel blue for a week."

"This one won't. You'll come home as jolly as if you'd been to a circus. It's by an amateur company."—[New York Weekly.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The fat man in the side-show is lying in wait for his victims.—[Galveston News.

Perhaps if a pneumatic tire were put on the dollar of the dads it would circulate better.—[Johnstown Democrat.

A man never discovers how hard his lot really is until he tries to put a spade into it and make a garden.—[Washington Star.

A man will get mad quicker at being called a fool than at any other term you may use. It is probably because the allegation is so easy to prove.—Chester News.

The boarding-house keeper often complains of the effort it costs to get up a meal, and her boarders maintain that it is more of an effort to get it down.—[Yonkers Statesman.

Robbins—I'm just back from Chicago and— Dobbins—Really, old fellow, I'm sorry, but I'm so tied up financially that I can't lend you a cent.—[Philadelphia Record.

Late revellers singing "There's no place like home" always stop their melody just before they get there, and creep upstairs in their stocking feet.—[Boston Transcript.

The Diamond Cutting Business.

It was in 1456 that the cutting of diamonds into regular forms first began to be practiced. The business is now most extensively carried on in Amsterdam, although in this country, at the present time, are many excellent diamond cutters whose services are highly valued. Of more than 30,000 Jews now living in Amsterdam it is estimated that at least 12,000 are directly or indirectly dependent upon the trade of diamond cutting. In that city such labor is poorly paid, although the greatest skill and severest honesty is requisite. Diamonds are cut in three forms, namely, the table, the rose and the brilliant. The last has superseded the first two except for inferior stones. The brilliant is a double pyramid or cone, cut off at the top to a large plane or table, and at the bottom to a small one, called the collet. As for the weight of diamonds, it is calculated as follows: Four grains equal one carat, 141¼ carats equal once ounce troy. From this it may be seen that a diamond grain is less than an ordinary troy grain—five diamond grains are equal to four troy grains.—[Philadelphia Times.

FARRAGUT'S FIRST FIGHT.

He Was But 13 When He Took Part in a Desperate Battle.

Farragut obtained a midshipman's commission before he was 9 years old, which case has probably no parallel in the history of the American navy. He was 10 years and 1 month old only when he joined the Essex, a brave and self-reliant, adventurous, but dutiful boy, afterward eminently fitted to command, because early accustomed to obey.

The Essex was built at Salem, and paid for by the patriotic contributions of the citizens of that place. Capt. Porter took command of her in August, 1811, young Farragut being with him, and the frigate was then lying at Norfolk, Va.

On the 18th of June, 1812, only about eleven months afterward, the Congress of the United States, declared war against Great Britain, and his declaration was read to the crew of the Essex on three successive days, so that no British subject on board if there chance to be one, should be required to serve against his flag.

There were none who were not liable to duty, the Essex sailed on her memorable cruise in the Pacific Ocean. She was the first American man-of-war to pass around Cape Horn, as she had been the first to double the Cape of Good Hope and her experience was a rough one; but it was followed by a series of almost uninterrupted successes and victories, until she finally encountered the British frigate Phœbe and the British sloop-of-war Cherub early in February, 1814, off Valparaiso, Chili.

A combined attack was made upon her by these two vessels while half the men belonging to the Essex were on shore (but upon a signal being given, the men were all aboard the Essex in fifteen minutes, and all but one prepared for duty).

After one of the most desperate battles ever fought upon the ocean, under the adverse conditions of contending with two vessels of the enemy of greater superior force, herself disabled by a furious storm, all her officers but one killed, and the Essex on fire, she surrendered in a defeat, like that on land at Bunker Hill, which was more glorious than the victory.

The commander of the British forces, Capt. Hillyar, was wounded and died before the engagement ended.

In his note book young Farragut says: "During the action I performed the duties of Captain's aid, quarter gunner, powder boy, and, in fact, did everything that was required of me. I shall never forget the horrid impression made upon me at the sight of the first man I had ever seen killed. He was a boatswain's mate, and was fearfully mutilated. It staggered and sickened me at first; but they soon began to fall around me so fast that it all appeared like a dream, and produced no effect upon my nerves.

"I can remember well," he continues, "while I was standing near the Captain, just abaft the mainmast, a shot came through the waterways and glanced upward, killing four men who were standing beside the gun, taking the last one in the head and scattering his brains over both of us. But this awful sight did not affect me half as much as the death of the first poor fellow. I neither thought of nor noticed anything but the working of the guns."

Such was the literal baptism of fire and blood of the young midshipman and future Admiral, as if fate or that Divine Providence which he always reverently recognized, intended thus signally to forecast his illustrious destiny.

Later on in his journal young Farragut wrote: "After the battle had ceased, when on going below I saw the mangled bodies of my shipmates, dead and dying, groaning and expiring, with the most patriotic sentiments on their lips, I became faint and sick, my sympathies were all aroused; among the badly wounded was one of my best friends, Lieut. Sewell. When I spoke to him he said, 'O, Davy, I fear it is all up with me;' but when it was proposed to drop another patient and attend to him, he replied, 'No, doctor, none of that; fair play is a jewel. One man's life is as good as another's; I would not cheat any poor fellow out of his turn.' Thus died," continues the journal, "one of the best and bravest men among us."

Monuments for the Boundary.

There have recently been received a the Mexican border two carloads of Government freight consisting of the new line monuments and other necessaries for the work of definitely marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. On the old monuments iron plates are to be affixed by means of bolts, on which is inscribed in raised letters: "Repaired by the Boundary Commission, created by the Treaties of 1882–1889. The destruction or displacement of this monument is a misdemeanor punishable by the United States or Mexico." The new monuments are of iron, six feet high from base to top of square, and six feet six inches high from base to apex. The shafts are tapering, being about twenty inches square at the base and ten inches at the top of square, the crown tapering to a point. On one side of the shaft in raised letters is the following: "Boundary of the United States (under which an American eagle appears), treaty of 1853, re-established by treaties 1882–1889. The destruction or displacement of this monument is a misdemeanor punishable by the United States or Mexico." These latter monuments will be bolted on to a concrete base, two feet thick by three feet square and placed about two miles and four-tenths apart. The eastern (or El Pass) end monuments are placed two miles and six-tenths apart. The camp of the United States boundary commission is placed about half a mile south of the line.—[Dallas (Texas) News.

Ocean Oddities.

The ocean at the depth of a mile has a pressure of one ton on every square inch.

At the depth of 3,500 feet waves are never felt.

If a box six feet deep of any size were filled with sea water and the same left to evaporate, there would be a layer of salt two inches thick left on the bottom of the box.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. AUG. 10.

THE EXODUS OF COLORADO MINERS.

First-class Passenger Trains Run at Full Speed Through Topeka, Kan.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 5.—The exodus of Colorado miners continues through Kansas, proving a heavy burden to the Western farmers and a source of great annoyance to the railroads.

The tramp trains on the several roads carry from 200 to 400 each day going East and the regular trains are still beseiged by idle and destitute miners who are determined to get out of the country.

The crowds are so great in Denver that the first-class passenger trains frequently back away from the depot and then run through the station at full speed in order to prevent the men from jumping on. Trains that refused to stop are pelted with rocks and clubs. In some instances the trains are accompanied through Kansas by guards of soldiers to avoid any interference with regular travel, by these flying laborers.

The Kansas farmers are feeding them along the route whenever they are able to do so and many of the men have accepted work on the farms.

BEHRING SEA ARBITRATORS.

Now Believed That Their Decision Will Not Be Delivered This Week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Private advices later apparently and more authentic than those received by the State Department as to the movements of the Behring Sea arbitrators, have reached this city.

Senator Morgan cables his son that it will be impossible for him to leave Paris before August 19. This is a postponement of two weeks beyond the time originally set for his departure.

Several days ago the Senator booked himself for passage on a steamer sailing August 5, and this was taken as a sign that the verdict of the arbitrators would be rendered this week.

From the language of his cablegram it seems that he is doubtful whether the arbitrators will have finished their duties upon the 19th.

BINGHAMTON POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.

Ex-Chief Letter Carrier Sanders Makes Charges in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. Mr. Charles E. Sanders, who was recently dismissed from his position as chief of letter carriers in the postoffice of Binghamton, N. Y., had an interview this morning with the officials of the Postoffice Department. He made certain charges against the head of the Binghamton postoffice, and asked that he be reinstated.

The officials told Mr. Sanders they were not inclined to take any action in the matter unless he made formal written charges and established a primi facie case. Sanders left for home this morning, stating that he would comply with the requirements of the office.

Treasury Changes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Official changes are announced in the Treasury Department as follows:

Appointed—Gilbert B. Nelson, New York, and Andrew H. Pitchford, New Jersey, assistant inspectors of boilers, New York. Philip Smith, Massachusetts, assistant custodian United States postoffice and Sub-Treasury building, Boston, Mass.

Resigned—George Pattison, Chinese inspector; L. E. Timson, assistant custodian United States postoffice and Sub-Treasury building, Boston, Mass.

Removed—L. F. O'Neil and John H. Butler, assistant inspectors of boilers, New York. F. W. Winship, Chinese inspector.

To Aid a Savings Bank to Resume.

AKRON, O., Aug. 5.—Fifteen hundred of the depositors of the Akron Savings bank assembled last evening in Columbia Hall and unanimously agreed to a plan whereby the institution will be enabled to discharge the receiver and open its doors for business next Monday morning. The plan provides for the payment of 25 per cent. on or after 90 days from date of opening, and 25 per cent. each quarter thereafter, or as much earlier as may appear feasible to the bank officials.

Suicide of a Young Actress.

NEW YORK, Aug. .—Mamie B. Thorne, aged 24 years, a handsome actress, choir singer and music teacher, took morphine with suicidal intent late Thursday night at her boarding house in West Twelfth street. She was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where she died. The cause of her act is a mystery. It is said that her father is a wealthy mine owner, living in San Francisco.

"As You Like It" at the Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The open air production of "As You Like It" at the Fair, August 29, promises to be a magnificent success. Joseph Jefferson has promised to appear in the cast and the names of several other equally talented actors will be announced within a week. The work of preparation has already begun and rehearsals will be undertaken on August 20.

Florida Ousted from the Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Florida has been ousted from the Horticultural Building at Jackson Park. The State Commissioners have shown no disposition to maintain a creditable exhibit, and Chief Samuels, after giving them several warnings, decided yesterday to take away Florida's space and divide it among other States which are anxious to make a good display.

Many Distinguished Guests.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Aug. 5.—The centennial observance of the founding of Williams college, which will occupy three days—October 8, 9, and 10—will be attended by many distinguished guests. Positive acceptances of invitations have been received from President Cleveland, ex-Secretary of War Endicott, ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, Gov. Russell and others.

Surrounded by Forest Fires.

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 5. — The city is entirely surrounded by forest fires, and great excitement prevails.

Failed to Open for Business.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 5.—The National German-American bank failed to open its doors this morning.

THE EXTRA SESSION

Forecast of the Work Which Begins To-Day.

EVEN MEMBERS APPARENTLY AT SEA

The Real Fight Over the Silver Question Will Be in the Senate—Intimated That the Free Silver Men Are Weakening—The House Ready to Repeal the Sherman Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Although the extraordinary session of the Fifty-third Congress, called by President Cleveland for the purpose of enacting legislation that will relieve the existing financial embarrassment of the government, will convene to-day, no man in Washington dares to predict what Congress will do. Nothing whatever is known as yet by the four or five hundred statesmen who comprise the membership of the Senate and the House what the result of the session will be, or even what propositions will come up for discussion. In fact, the leaders of the two houses are completley at sea, and beyond the belief that the Sherman silver purchase law will eventually be repealed, everybody is working in the dark.

Many of the wise heads among the Senators and Representatives shrewdly keep in mind the truth of the old saying that discretion is the better part of valor, and are waiting until they hear what President Cleveland has to say before they rush into print to confide to the public their views as to what should be done in the present crisis.

The message has been put in type by a secret force of compositors at the Government Printing Office. Nobody except Mr. Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and one or two other confidential advisers knows what is in the message any more than he knows what legislation the approaching sesion will enact. All sorts of opinions as to the contents of the forthcoming document are freely given by "a prominent Democrat," "a close friend of the President," "a Democrat who has talked with Secretary Carlisle," "an intimate friend of Private Secretary Thurber," etc., but they are not worth the paper they are printed on, because the only persons who know anything about the tenor of the message absolutely refuse to violate the confidence of the President.

It is not even known whether Mr. Cleveland will confine his message to the single subject of the financial situation, or whether he will play a few tunes upon the tariff string and map out in a general way the work that is expected to be done by Congress, or even whether his message will be long or short. The prevailing opinion, however, is that Mr. Cleveland will review the unhappy condition of finances and urge upon Congress the necessity of prompt remedial legislation, leaving all other questions to be discussed and acted upon after financial relief has been afforded and the business world quieted by a restoration of confidence in the intention and ability of the government to maintain its credit.

If the leaders of the two houses are entirely at sea with regard to financial legislation they are also completely in the dark as to the political work of the session. Indeed, it is hard to ascertain just who the so-called leaders are. Speaker Crisp can hardly be called the leader of his party in the House, because there is a large faction of the strongest men his political opponents. Mr. Springer, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, cannot be regarded as the leader, because the best portion of his party colleagues refuse to follow where he leads, and Judge Holman, Messrs. Catchings, McMillin, Wilson and others, although they take a prominent part in the management of the affairs of the House, are not really leaders, because they never yet led anybody to any great extent. This question of the leadership, however, is one that will be settled necessarily immediately upon the organization of the House. Mr. Springer desires to again be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, but it is hardly likely that he will be.

Mr. Springer is a somewhat unpopular man. He seems, therefore, to be marked for destruction, and the outcome of the fight for this chairmanship, which has attached to it the title of leadership, cannot be foreseen at present. A man favorably spoken of is William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, but he has not the physique required in the man who is to take charge of his party on the floor of the House. McMillin is also unfitted for the task, and Judge Catchings, although an able man, does not appear to be in the race, if for no other reason than that he has taken pains to keep out of it.

Mr. Springer's plan is for Congress to repeal the Sherman law in the first week of the session and then go back to their constituents, all but the members of the Ways and Means Committee, who are to take themselves to the sad sea waves, and at some seaside resort prepare a tariff bill which will be submitted to the regular session of Congress, which under law must meet on the first Monday in December next, or to an adjourned session in October.

Some of the members of the last Congress who did not get as many appropriations for distribution among their constituents as they started out to get are loudly predicting that the venerable Judge Holman will be deposed from the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee, and some one put in his place who will turn the spright more freely or distribute the money from the bung hole. These men may be astray in their calculations, however, but as yet the judge gives no indication that he is marked for removal. He has a plan of action, too, that is radically different from that of Mr. Springer, and is apt to get more support.

Judge Holman's plan is to have this session continue until the regular session in December, taking up the tariff and all other matters of legislation promptly upon the disposition of the financial questions that will arise. Judge Holman thinks it will be a great deal better for Congress to sit continually until May or June next year than to remain in session during the most uncomfortable part of the summer, than to adjourn for a few months and come back to linger through the summer of 1894, as will certainly be the case unless the work of the new Congress is pushed forward promptly from the start.

But Mr. Springer's plan and Mr. Holman's plan, and all the other plans are in the air at present, and will be until after the President's message is read and digested and Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet and the influential Democrats of the two houses shall have had time to consult about what ought to be done and what ought to be left undone. Much will depend also upon how the House is organized, and whatever new rules can be adopted to allow the majority to control the House.

The demand for the repeal of the Sherman law is so universal that the President and his particular friends in the two houses feel great confidence in their ability to get a favorable vote at an early date, and perhaps this confidence may not be misplaced. There is no escaping the fact, however, that the outcome is very uncertain and that especially in the Senate the silver men are apt to make a persistent and vigorous fight. In the House there is plainly a majority in favor of doing away with the Sherman purchase law, if this majority can control the action of their colleagues.

For some unexplainable reason the eyes of the country are at present turned almost wholly upon the House of Representatives, when in fact the real battle ground in the pending silver fight will take place in the Senate. There is a plain working majority of silver men in the Senate who will vote against the repeal of the Sherman law. There is no doubt whatever on this point. What can be accomplished must be done by means of party pressure and the pressing demands of the business world. Three or four of the loudest voiced advocates of silver in tha Senate have begun to waver before the Presidential pressure. Nevertheless the anti-silver men in the Senate are in a minority, and they are weakened by the Senate rules, which do not admit of the cutting off of debate. Such men as Teller and Wolcott and Morgan and Stewart will not allow themselves to be beaten until they have exhausted every means to save their cause.

They may not resort to filibustering, as was done in the successful fight against the Lodge bill, because they may listen to the appeals of the stricken business world and permit some legislation to be enacted, but they must be appeased if their votes are to be had, and they will get something in place of what is to be taken away. What that something is no man in Washington to-day appears to know.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Only Spirited Contest Was Over the Sergeant-at-Arms.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The hall of the House of Representatives was well filled with Democratic members when Mr. Holman, chairman of the caucus, called it to order. It was known before hand that Mr. Crisp's renomination as Speaker was assured, and that there would be no contest over the Doorkeepership, Turner, of New York, after the action of the New York caucus, declaring that he was not a candidate, and Smith, of Texas, seeing the landslide in Hurt's direction, withdrew from the race.

After a short speech by Mr. Holman Mr. Turner, of Georgia, nominated Mr. Crisp for re-election in a brief but well-timed speech. This nomination was seconded in short, pithy speeches by Messrs. Coombs, of New York; Hatch, of Missouri, and Wilson, of West Virginia, after which Mr. Crisp was nominated by acclamation and amid applause.

Messrs. Springer, Hatch and Wilson were selected as a committee to notify the Speaker, and a few minutes later brought him into the hall, where he was introduced by Mr. Hatch. Mr. Crisp spoke as follows:

"The extraordinary condition of affairs throughout the country has necessitated our meeting in extraordinary session. In so far as that condition is attributable to existing law, we are in no wise responsible therefor. Now, for the first time in more than thirty years, we are in full power. We can repeal the laws, and we can make good ones. The people have entrusted us with that power, and expect us to exercise for their benefit.

"Our financial system should be revised and reformed. The strictest economy in public expenditures should be observed, and taxation should be equalized and greatly reduced. To these purposes we are thoroughly committed. We must redeem our pledges.

"Sincerely for your confidence and esteem, I pledge myself to devote to the discharge of the duties of the responsible position you have assign me, all the energy and ability I possess."

At the close of Speaker Crisp's speech, Mr. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, was renominated clerk by acclamation and the caucus then proceeded to the election of a sergeant-at-arms, the leading candidates being the present incumbent, Mr. Yoder, of Ohio, and Mr. Snow, of Illinois.

Representative Leighton, of Ohio, put Mr. Yoder in nomination and Representative John C. Black, of Illinois, did a like office for Herman W. Snow, late Representative from the same State.

In a few moments it was apparent that Mr. Yoder could not hold his own delegation, for Representative Outhwaite, without naming another candidate, began a spirited attack upon his fellow statesman. He said that six of the Ohio Democrats who had stood last Congress through thick and thin by Mr. Yoder were now unalterably opposed to his nomination. The reasons was easily stated and should appeal to every Democrat. Mr. Yoder's first act after taking the oath of office had been to appoint a Republican as his chief clerk and lieutenant. Then he had endorsed a Republican for Captain of the Watch and the appointee had put in his time around the Capitol in lobbying for a bill in his own interest.

Representative Caminettl, of California, came to Mr. Yoder's assistance with a statement that he had carefully inquired into this last charge and found it to be baseless.

The ballot as first announced was a tie, each candidate having 94. A recapitulation was demanded and this gave time to the whips to get out into the corridors and pull in members who had wandered away. Some of these voted and that settled the contest, for Mr. Snow received 96 votes to 95 for Mr. Yoder, and was therefore declared to be the caucus nominee for Sergeant-at-Arms.

Lycurgus Delton, of Indiana, was nominated for Postmaster by acclamation.

The candidates for Chaplain were as follows: Rev. George C. Woodruff, Connecticut, Presbyterian; Rev. S. W. Hadaway, Maryland, Methodist; Rev. W. S. O. Thomas, District of Columbia, Baptist; Rev. E. G. Bagby, District of Columbia, Campbellite; Rev. Mr. Journey, North Carolina, Southern Methodist, and Rev. George Elliott, District of Columbia, Methodist. One candidate displayed a card bearing this inscription: "My platform—one minute prayers."

On the third ballot Mr. Hadaway, of Maryland, was nominated.

Caucus of Populist Members.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Thirteen members attended the Populist caucus at the National Hotel Saturday night. They decided to vote as a unit to maintain the present ratio of silver to gold—16 to 1. No ticket for officers of the House was nominated.

Assets $700,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The Chicago Title & Trust Co. has been appointed receiver for Badenoch Bros., lumber dealers. The assets are placed at $700,000, the liabilities $500,000.

Another Bank Down.

COLBY, Wis., Aug. 5.—The Exchange Bank of Colby closed its doors this morning.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 23rd day of August, A. D., 1893, for allowance and confirmation.

1. The first and final account of Edward H. Marshall administrator of etc., of Wm. Meckley late of Patton township deceased.
2. The first and final account of P. F. Bottorf administrator of &c., of Geo. Ard late of Ferguson deceased.
3. The first and final account of W. E. Meek and Andrew Lytle executors of &c., of Piersol Lytle late of Ferguson township deceased.
4. Account of Margaret Lutz and James R. Lutz administrators of &c , of John Lutz, late of Benner township, deceased.
5. Account of John S. Lambert administrator of &c , of Osborn B Lambert, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.
6. The account of John Wolf executor of &c., of Christina Reynolds, late of Miles township, deceased.
7. First and final account of Daniel W. Myers administrator of &c , of Elizabeth Myers late of Harris township deceased.
8. Account of Chas F. Cook guardian of John L. Given.
9. The account of John M. Wagner deceased late guardian of Charles F., Mary E. and Carrie Miller, minor children of Isaac Miller, late of College township, deceased, as filed by John M. Keichline one of the administrators of said John M. Wagner deceased.
10. The first and partial account of John M. Keichline administrator of &c., of John M. Wagner late of Boggs township, deceased.
11. The first partial account of Levi Reese, administrator of &c., of Abel Reese, late of Worth township, deceased.
12. The account of John Wolf administrator of &c. of Simon P. Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased.
13. First and final account of John W. Shuey, guardian of W. L. Shuey minor child of Daniel and Lydia Shuey, late of Harris township, deceased.
14. First and final account of John W. Shuey guardian of Robert E. Shuey minor child of Lydia Shuey, late of Harris township, deceased.
15. First and final account of John W. Shuey guardian of Frances M. Shuey minor child of Daniel and Lydia Shuey late of Harris township, deceased.
16. The account of Alois Kohlbecker administrator C. Y. A. of &c., of Harriet Mary Reedy, late of Milesburg boro, deceased.
17. Account of J. R. Gorsuch administrator of &c., of J. G. Gorsuch, late of Patton township, deceased.
18. Account of Wm. B. Lucas administrator of &c., of Austin Lucas, late of Howard boro, deceased.
19. The account of John Harkins one of the administrators of &c., of Wm. Harkins, late of Potter township, deceased.
20. The account of Wm. B. Mingle administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of Frederick Rager, late of Haines township, deceased.
21. First and final account of Levi Stump guardian of Benner L. Shirk a minor child of Reuben Shirk, late of Potter township, deceased

The first and final account of T. J. Myers administrator of &c., of Esther Wighman, late of Philipsburg boro, deceased.

23. The final account of Geo. W. Haworth administrator of &c., of Mary Weston, late of Philipsburg Boro., deceased.
24. Account of Franklin and E. C. Deitz, administrators of &c., of Jacob Deitz, late of Howard Boro., deceased.
25. First and final account of Cornelius Dale, administrator of &c., of Felix Dale, late of College township, deceased.
26. First and partial account of Adam Bartges and S. P. Hennigh, executors of &c., of David Hennigh, late of Potter township, deceased.
27. First and final account of Mary A. Furst administrator of &c., of W. I. Furst, late of Patton township, deceased.
28. First and partial account of L. T. Munson, administrator of &c., of L. W. Munson, late of Philipsburg Boro., deceased.
29. The first and final account of Geo. Taylor, acting administrator of &c., of Wm. Baird, late of Milesburg Boro., deceased

JOHN A. RUPP,
Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1893,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

The one thereof situate in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at corner of lot No. 143 corner of South Centre and Hickory streets, thence by line of South Centre street 98, thence at right angles in an easterly direction 240 feet to South Fourth street thence by line of South Fourth street 98 feet to Hickory 240 feet to South Centre Street the place of beginning. Being all of lot No. 143 and part of lot No. 142 on general plan or plot of said borough. Excepting and reserving out of the above described lot or piece of land a certain lot sold by R. E. Munson et ux to J. H. Munson by deed dated the 27th day of April A. D. 1889 and which the said J. H. Munson et ux afterwards conveyed Emily E. Munson by deed dated April 22nd, 1889 and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at corner of Hickory and South Fourth streets, thence along line of said Hickory street a distance of 106 feet to a post, thence at right angles with said Hickory street a distance of 45 feet to a post, thence by a line parallel with Hickory street a distance of 106 feet to South Fourth street a distance of 45 feet to the place of beginning.

The other thereof situate in the township of Rush, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the east side of the Tyrone turnpike south-west corner of the Philipsburg cemetery, thence by said cemetery lot north 87 degrees, east 880 feet to a post on line of Morgan Hale & Co., thence by land of said Morgan Hale & Co. south 56.30, East 131 feet to post, thence by land of Harrison Ross, south 53.15 west 808 feet to a post east side of said turnpike, thence by said turnpike north 48.30, west 52 feet, thence north 66.15, west 89 feet, thence north 63 45, west 27 feet, thence north 35 45, west 69 feet, thence north 7.15, west 445 feet to the place of beginning containing 8 21-100 acres.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. E. Munson.

No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is arranged in full.

W A. ISHLER.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Aug. 3, 93.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, and the Hon. C. A. Faulkner Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 31st day of July, 1893 to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of August the 28th day of August 1893, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte the 31st day of July in the year of our Lord, 1893, and the one hundred and seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. A. ISHLER,
Sheriff.

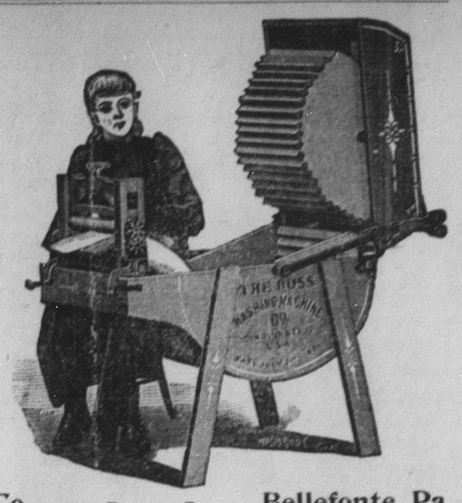
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Burkholder, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. W. SPANGLER.
aug3-6t Administrator.

Mr. J. C. Boswell, one of the best known and most respected citizens of Brownwood, Texas, suffered with diarrhoea for a long time and tried many different remedies without benefit, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used; that relieved him at once. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

—REPORTER only $1.50 per year.

BOSS
Washing Machine.



1. It washes clothes perfectly clean.
2. It works smooth and easy.
3. It cannot tear the clothes.
4. It adjusts itself to the size of the wash, so you can wash one shirt as well as ten.
5. No dirt can accumulate in this machine as in others; opening one waste cock removes it all.
6. Your wringer can be attached right to the machine, allowing water to run back into it.
7. It can be thoroughly ventilated, so no damp remains to rot the wood.
8. It is reasonable in price.
9. Wringers sold separate.

McCALMONT & Co., - - Bellefonte, Pa.

HYDRAULIC
CIDER PRESSES.

—HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER.—

Manufacturers Agents for Centre and adjoining counties, for

Hydraulic Cider and Wine Presses, ...
.. Evaporators, Apple Graters, Cider Pumps
. . And General Cider Makers' Supplies. . .

O———O

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

DO YOU WANT

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

O——O Go To O——O

HARPER & KREAMER'S.

Can't Be Excelled!

For the execution of all kinds of Job Work, at low prices. We have new equipment throughout, including all the latest faces of type, new, fast presses, etc., and can furnish anything from a Wedding Invitation to a large poster.

Try it.

TO WATERY GRAVES

An Excursion Steamer on Lake George Goes Down With All on Board.

RAN INTO A PIER, TURNED OVER AND SANK IMMEDIATELY.

The Twenty-nine Passengers, Mostly Women, Thrown Into Eighteen Feet of Water—Terrible Struggles of the Drowning Persons—Nine Bodies Recovered and Two Missing—All the Victims Women, Except One, a Youth of 19 Years.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Thursday night a pleasure party, while going to a dance at the lower end of Lake George, met with a terrible casualty.

The steam yacht Rachel, which is owned by D. W. Sherman, proprietor of the Pearl Point House, Lake George, was conveying twenty-nine people up the lake. The little vessel was turned toward the One Hundred Island House, and was gliding toward the landing when the passengers were throwd forward by a sudden shock. In the dark, the vessel had run upon a sunken pier.

It was only a few moments after the shock, and before assistance arrived, when the yacht careened to one side and went down in 18 feet of water.

The shrieking, struggling passengers battled for their life in the darkness.

Women threw up their arms, and sank beneath the surface, and, when brought ashore, in the case of several life had fled.

Deeds of heroism were performed by the men.

When all in sight had reached the shore, it was learned that eleven persons, all women, except a youth of 19 years, had sunk to watery graves.

As soon as possible an attempt to recover the bodies was made. After strenuous efforts all the bodies were brought to the surface.

Those who lost their lives reside in Troy, Brooklyn, Hoboken and Warrensburg.

The porter of the One Hundred Mile House was acting as pilot when the boat struck. Following is a correct list of the drowned:

MISS HATTIE HALL, Brooklyn.
BERTHA BENEDICT, Montclair, N. J.
MISS EDITH HARDING, Hoboken, N. J.
MISS H. H. BURTON, Jersey City.
MRS. J. H. MITCHELL, Burlington.
F. C. MITCHELL, Burlington.
LIZZIE CORLEY, Burlington.
CLARA BLACK, Burlington.
LIZZIE CLARK, Bridgeport, Conn.

A late despatch from Caldwell announced that nine bodies had been recovered and two were still missing.

STARTLING AT CREW.

Evidence That Chicago's Fatal Warehouse Was Fired by Robbers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Evidence of a startling nature concerning the cold storage warehouse fire was taken by the grand jury yesterday. The witness who gave this startling testimony was John Joseph Duggan, formerly a Stony Island avenue saloonkeeper, and the man who first told of the looting of the cold storage warehouse and its firing by a gang of robbers.

He was flushed and excited with the inquisition he had undergone, but said he had made a clean breast of it all.

According to Mr. Duggan there were 150 men concerned in the conspiracy, and he declared that he had given the names to the grand jury. He said that from the opening of the exposition, right up to the time of the fire, goods were stolen, or at least removed, from the cold storage warehouse by the wagon load. The wagons used were express wagons generally, though he had known of water carts going out the gates with tanks filled with hams, bottles of wine and other stock.

"Who removed these goods?" was asked.

"Employes of the cold storage warehouse and a gang that lives on Stony Island avenue just outside the grounds."

"Did you give evidence that would implicate criminally the persons who removed the goods?"

"Yes, there'll be a sensation when this whole thing comes out. There are about 150 implicated. I have given the names to the jury."

More witnesses in regard to the affair will be called to-day.

Bank Officers Indicted.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 5.—Three indictments have been returned against T. C. Burlingame, president, and P. C. Newman, cashier, of the National Bank of Commerce of this city. They are charged with crookedness in connection with the bank's recent difficulties.

War in Samoa.

APIA, Samoa, July 19, via San Francisco Aug. 5.—War broke out between Malietoa's and Mataafa's forces but warships of the three powers intervened and stopped the fighting. Mataafa and his chiefs have surrendered. Mataafa's loss was 30 killed and 20 wounded.

Mrs. Myers on Her Way to New York.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5.—Detectives Von Gerichten and Trainer, of the New York police department, left this afternoon via Toledo with Mrs. Henry C. Myers, wife and alleged accomplice of alleged wholesale poisoning by Myers.

Stevenson Leaves for Washington.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 5.—Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson and party arrived home last night from their trip to the Pacific coast. The Vice-President left at once for Washington.

Ate Too Many Clams.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 5.—Charles Roods, who attended a clam-bake the first part of the week and ate clams on a wager, was taken suddenly ill yesterday and died this morning from the effects of overloading his stomach.

Over 250 Men Made Idle.

JACKSON, O., Aug. 5.—Huron furnace went out of blast yesterday. With its stoppage the Globe Iron Company ceased operations and over 250 men are thrown out of employment.

Blockade of Siam Raised.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Rear Admiral Humann, commanding the French fleet in Siamese waters, announces that the blockade of Siam was raised yesterday afternoon.

Hosiery Factory Shuts Down.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 5.—John Blood & Bros., hosiery manufacturers, have closed their plant and five hundred men and girls are idle.

The Milwaukee Bank Solvent.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5.—Bank Examiner Lynch has finished his examination of the books of the Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin and has forwarded his report to the Comptroller of the Currency. He says the bank is solvent. Mr. Lynch will remain in charge of the bank until it resumes or until it is put into the hands of a receiver for the winding up of its affairs.

Schooner Ashore.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 5.—Schooner Lizzie Griffin from Grand Bank while coming into the harbor last night, ran ashore on a ledge off Norman's Woe, where she now lies in a dangerous position.

Oil Well Supply Company.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Judgment for $28,788 has been entered against the Oil Well Supply Company of this city and Pittsburg in favor of Naylor and Co., for ores and metals.

Bank of England Discount.

LONDON, Aug 5.—At the regular weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of England it has decided to advance the rate of discount from 2 1-2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Refuse to Give Up Their Offices.

CADDO, I. T., Aug. 5.—Gov. Jones has ovsted the sheriff and judge of Cedar county. They refuse to go, and trouble is feared.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—In Wall Street yesterday money on call was quoted at 4a 6 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper at 6 per cent.

The leading stocks closed as follows:

Atch. T. & S. Fe..	14¾	N. J. Central.....	92
Bur. & Quincy...	78¼	Northern Pacific	8¼
C., C. C. & St. L..	31½	Do. pre.....	21
Chicago Gas.....	48¼	N. Y. Central....	98½
Cordage.....	11	Omaha	27⅜
Cordage pre.....	30	Ontario & West..	12¾
Del. & Hud.....	110	Reading.....	13¼
Distillers' Trust.	15¾	Richmond Term'l	⅜
D. L. & W.....	138⅜	Rock Island.....	57
Gen. Electric	47	Silver Bullion	—
Lake Shore.....	112	C. M. & St. Paul..	51¾
Louis & Nash....	53¾	Sugar Refinery..	7
Missouri Pacific.	21	Texas Pacific....	5¾
N. Y., L. E. & W..	11¼	Union Pacific....	19¼
Northwestern ...	94¼	Wabash pre.....	13¾
New England....	19	Western Union..	75½

New York Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The principal quotations for produce yesterday were as follows:

WHEAT—Dull. Aug. 68¼. Sept. 70.

CORN—Quiet and Steady. Aug. 47¼. Sept. 47¾.

OATS—Steady and dull. Aug. 30¼. Sep. 30¾.

PORK—Steady. New mess, $15.00.

LARD—Firmer. Prime steam rendered, 7.95 a8c.

BUTTER—Market steady. Creamery—Eastern, 18a20½; Western, 18a19½; Imitation, 16½ a17 Dairy—Eastern, half firkin tubs, 17a19. Factory—fresh, 15.

Mr. Thomas J. Batte, editor of the *Graphic*, Texarkana, Arkansas, has found what he believes to be the best remedy in existence for the flux. His experience is well worth remembering. He says: "Last summer I had a very severe attack of flux. I tried almost every known remedy, none giving relief. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended to me. I purchased a bottle and received almost immediate relief. I continued to use the medicine and was entirely cured. I take pleasure in recommending this remedy to any person suffering with such a disease, as in my opinion it is the best medicine in existence." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

EXPLOSIVES, POWDER, FUSE AND QUARRYING MACHINERY.

ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER.—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER.—Dupont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality to-day as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

FUSE.—Cotton, hemp, tape and rubber fuses for use in dry and wet rock.

PLATINUM FUSES AND ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

ROCK DRILLS.—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

ORDERS FOR ANY of the above articles placed in our hands will receive prompt attention at the very lowest prices.

McCALMONT & CO.,
22Junly BELLEFONTE, PA.

DR. MORITZ SALM.

The Doctor has been for years a professor and lecturer in several of our largest medical



colleges and earned great fame as an authority and author on all subjects concerning his specialty.



This eminent Physician has devoted lifetime to his specialty--



diseases of the Nose, Eye, Ear, Lung, Throat, and chronic Diseases

Will Be At

MILLHEIM, Pa., at MUSSER HOUSE—Fridays, Aug. 11; Sept. 8; Oct. 6; Nov. 3; Dec. 1; Dec. 29; Jan. 26; Feb. 23; March 23; April 20; May 18; June 15; July 13; Aug. 10.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., at BUSH HOUSE—Saturdays, Aug. 12; Sept. 9; Oct. 7; Nov. 4; Dec. 2; Dec. 30; Jan. 27; Feb. 24; March 24; April 21; May 19; June 16; July 14; Aug 11.

He will visit this county EVERY FOUR WEEKS, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city, as he is the only physician and surgeon in the country who carries his own manikins, models, diagrams, etc., to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their disease. This will give his numerous patients and others who are in need of medical treatment an opportunity to consult this distinguished physician, whose duties at the institute will permit only of monthly visits to your community.

All Eye Operations Successfully Performed.

Offensive Smell of Catarrh.

Of eight years standing cured by Dr. Salm:

Our little daughter Katie has had a bad case of catarrh for more than eight years, her breath was something terrible and her general health was very much undermined, but now after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm we consider her entirely cured.

Nittany, Centre Co., Pa., April 23, '93. MRS. ALICE ROBB.

Cured By Dr. Salm.

After having suffered for years with Stomach, Bladder and Kidney trouble:

I have been suffering with very severe stomach, bladder and kidney trouble, and on account of that felt all broke up, could not follow my dailabors on account of great pains, weakness and headache, but now after a course of treatment with Dr Salm can once more attend to my daily labors with pleasure, and consider myself hale and hearty again. E. K. AUKENY.

Indiana, Pa., April 26, '93.

Deafness, Catarrh.

And general trouble cured by Dr. Salm:

In July I put myself under Dr Salm's treatment for catarrh, ear and general trouble. At that time my strength was below par, appetite bad and weighed only 150 pounds. To-day, after 6 months treatment, I weigh 179; am pretty strong now and feel like a different man altogether and I am certain that Dr. Salm understands his business. MORRIS WADE.

Argentine, Butler Co., Pa.

Deafness Cured.

By Dr. Salm after a great many others have failed.

For quite a time I have been almost totally deaf from catarrh, particularly in my left ear, which seemed dead, and the right one got worse daily. I was very despondent and almost desperate, on account of not being able to hear what went on around me, always felt tired and lost all energy; now I am quite a different man and feel happy once more, all this thanks to Dr. Salm's skillful treatment. I have been to three other doctors. Nobody can imagine how good and young I feel since I can understand once more without an effort. MICHAEL STEGER.

Johnstown, Pa.

This Wonderful.

Piece of work was done by Dr. Salm:

For more than four years I have had a bad case of stomach trouble, had to be very cautious about my diet as anything would give me a pain and throbbing in that organ and it was seldom that I could get a nights rest, as my nerves were almost completely wrecked. Frequently I had sick spells which completely wore me out, but now after a course of treatment I consider myself entirely cured and feel as well as ever. I want people to know that Dr Salm did that wonderful piece of work. MRS. MARTHA CARNEY.

Indiana, Pa., April 26, '93.

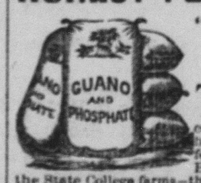
Diseases of women, such as have baffled the skill of all other physicians and remedies, quickly cured. Cancers, tumors, fibroid and polypoid growth cured without the use of knife or caustics, No cutting, no pain, no danger.

Manhood perfectly restored. Quick, painless and certain cure for impotence, lost manhood, spermatorrhea losses, weak and nervous debility; also for prostrations, varicocele and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Free examination of the Urine.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 or 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination.

Small tumors, cancers, warts, moles, etc., removed without acids, knife, pain or scar. New Method. Fits-royals, epilepo, or fits scientifically treated and positively cured by a never-failing method. Address all communications to Box 760, Columbus, Ohio.

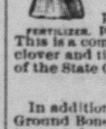
CONSULTATION FREE. This advertisement appears twice before each visit.

HONEST FERTILIZERS AT HONEST PRICES.

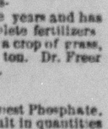


"How to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before."

The Liebig High Grade Acid Phosphate is the trade name adopted for the best prepared Acidulated Dissolved South Carolina Rock now being offered to the farmers of Pennsylvania, which we guarantee contains 14 to 15¼ per cent. available Phosphoric Acid, which is the highest guarantee given on any Dissolved South Carolina Rock ever offered for sale in Centre County. We sold over two hundred tons of this High Grade Acid Phosphate during the past year. It has been used on the State College farms—the farms of adjoining townships, as well as many other farms through ut Centre County, during the past three years, which has given the most satisfactory results.



On Wheat, Corn, Oats and other Crops, the outlook is, that we will sell more than two hundred tons this year. It is an Acid Phosphate of the highest quality, and is sold at the lowest price by the ton or car load.



CHAMPION $25.00 PHOSPHATE.

McCalmont & Co's Champion $25.00 Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate has been used by farmers of Centre county during the past three years and has proven its self superior in stimulating plant growth to all other complete fertilizers FERTILIZER. This is a complete fertilizer It not only produces a crop of grain, but stimulates a crop of grass, clover and timothy. It is equal in value to other phosphates at thirty dollars per ton. Dr. Frear of the State College proves this claim by his analysis. We sold fifty tons last year.

NITRATES AND PHOSPHATES.

In addition to the above articles we sell Ammoniated Dissolved Bone, Buffalo Honest Phosphate, Ground Bone, Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Land Plaster, and Agricultural Salt in quantities to meet the wants of buyers.

HONEST GOODS INVITES PATRONAGE.

We have given a great deal of attention and study to the merits and cost of fertilizers in which we deal. Our greatest ambition is to furnish honest fertilizers of the highest quality at the least possible cost to the farmer; we now present our claims to the farmers in this respect, with the full assurance that our efforts have been crowned with success. Believing this to be the fact, we invite the farmers of Centre and adjoining counties to examine the merits of the fertilizers we offer before purchasing.

McCALMONT & CO,
July 13, 1893. *BELLEFONTE, PA.*

THREE DOLLARS A WEEK FOR LIFE.

HERE IS A SNAP FOR BRAINY PEOPLE—THE LATEST THING OUT.

In order to introduce The Canadian Agriculturist into New homes, the publishers have decided to present an unusually attractive reward list for their Great Eighth Half Yearly Literary Attraction for the summer of 1893, which closes Oct 1. They have entered into a written agreement to pay through the Judges all the rewards offered below:

HOW TO SECURE A REWARD.—Those who become subscribers can compete free of charge. All that is necessary is to take a few sheets of paper and make all the words you can out of the letters in the three words, "World's Columbian Exposition," and send them to us, inclosing $1 for six months subscription to either The Canadian Agriculturist or The Ladies' Home Magazine, two of the choicest illustrated periodicals of the day.

The sender of the largest list will receive $3 per week for life; 2nd, $1,000 in gold; 3rd, $500; 4th, $250; 5th, $100; 6th, Ticket to World's Fair and ten days expenses; pianos, organs, ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches, silver tea services, diamond rings, and over 10,000 other rewards, making altogether the most valuable prize list ever offered by any publisher. Send for printed list of former prize-winners.

RULES.—Foreign or obsolete words not counted. 2. Letters cannot appear oftener than they appear in the words, "World's Columbian Exposition"—that is, the word "riddle," for instance, could not be used, because there is but one "d" in the three words, etc. 3 Names of persons and places barred. 4 No charge for packing or shipping, but all prize winners will be expected to help us to extend our circulation. 5. All lists containing over 100 correct words will receive a special reward.

JUDGES.—The following well-known gentlemen have consented to act as judges and will see that the prizes are fairly awarded—Commodore Calcutt, (Proprietor Calcutt's Line of Steamers), Peterborough, and Mr. W. Robertson, President Times Printing Company, Peterborough.

AGENTS WANTED—We pay $1 to $5 per day salary (no commission) to men, women, boys and girls. Write for particulars. Register all money letters. Address, AGRICULTURIST PUB. CO., (L'td), Peterborough, Canada.

New Buggies, Wagons, &c.,

AT A BARGAIN.

The undersigned has on hand at his shops at Yeagertown a very large stock of Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, &c., which he will sell at low prices and easy terms in order to make room. All made of first-class material and equal to the best. Call and see my stock. I can suit everybody. Buggies and Wagons made to order in the best style. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

jun1-3m H. PHILIPS.

JERSEY BULL, COUNTRY GENTLEMEN,

I wish to say to owners of Jerseys, that I have a fine thoroughbred Jersey Bull which I keep for service. He has all the points of a first-class bull of his kind; has a splendid switch, and an exceedingly neat head and neck; quiet disposition and sure getter.

S. W. SMITH.
July27-2m Centre Hall, Pa.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Lydia Keller, dec'd., late of Potter twp., having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D. C. KELLER, Executor,
3July6t Turbotville, Pa.

WANTED.—SALESMEN, TO SELL OUR choice and hardy nursery stock. Many special varieties to offer both in fruits and ornamentals, and controlled only by us We pay commission or salary, give exclusive territory and pay weekly. Write us at once and secure choice of territory. MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.
16jun3m

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Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
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ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
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BELLEFONTE PA.
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D. F. FORTNEY,
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BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

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Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

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CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
J. M. Neubauer Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional.) French, German and English (required.) one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
   MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. **$45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business** is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.

The success of Mrs. Annie M. Beam, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, in the treatment of diarrhoea in her children will undoubtedly be of interest to many mothers. She says: "I spent several weeks in Johnstown, Pa., after the great flood, on account of my husband being employed there. We had several children with us, two of whom took the diarrhoea very badly. I got some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy from Rev. Mr. Chapman. It cured both of them. I knew of several other cases where it was equally successful. I think it cannot be excelled and cheerfully recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 21, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia,

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p m.—Train 6 (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.20 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3 (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 6 40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.50 a m; Washington at 10.15 a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.55 p m, Washington 3 15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11 40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	P M.	A M.	STATIONS.	A M	P M.	P M
2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 00		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
35		7 43	Zerby	7 30		3 25
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 55		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 18		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

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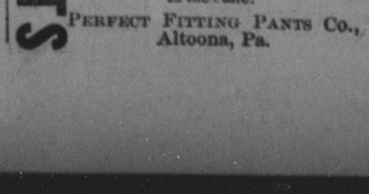


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THE SOLDIERS.

Rub-a-dub-dub! The soldiers come,
With sword and banner and rattling drum,
With feet that tramp and heels that stamp,
They march in line from the nursery camp.
Oh, stiff and straight, with a rum-tiddy-um,
The soldiers come!

Rub-a-dub-dub! With stripe and star
Their beautiful banner shines afar.
Their bright eyes flash with courage rash.
Their General struts in a scarlet sash.
Oh, bold and brave, with a proud brum, brum,
The soldiers come!

Rub-a-dub-dub! In tones severe
The General utters his orders clear.
They march, they wheel, they run, they kneel.
With ring of pewter and clash of steel.
They aim, they fire—look out! Bum, bum!
The soldiers come!

Rub-a-dub-dub! The pattering rain
Beats aloud on the window-pane.
Who cares for that! With a paper hat,
A stick and a pan and a rat-tat-tat,
In rain or in shine, sword, banner and drum,
The soldiers come!
—[Margaret Johnson in the Nursery.

ALLIGATOR'S NESTS.

These nests resemble haycocks four feet high, and five in diameter at their base, being constructed with grass and herbage. First they deposit one layer of eggs on a floor of mortar, and having covered this with a second stratum of mud and herbage eight inches thick, lay another set of eggs upon that, and so on to the top, there being generally from one to two hundred eggs in a nest. With their tails they then beat down the dense grass and reeds five feet high to prevent the approach of unseen enemies.

The female watches her eggs until they are all hatched by the heat of the sun, and then she takes her brood under her own care, defending them and providing for their subsistence. Doctor Lutenburg, of New Orleans, once packed up one of these nests, with the eggs, in a box, for the Museum of St. Petersburg, but was recommended before he closed it to see that there was no danger of the eggs being hatched on the voyage. On opening one, a young alligator walked out, and was followed by the rest, about a hundred, which he fed in the house, where they went up and downstairs, whining and barking like young puppies. —[People's Home Journal.

THE WAY HE GETS SUGAR.

Babykins can pile up his blocks and make a tower of them, or he can put them in a row and play they are choo-choo cars. There are pictures on one side of them, and letters on the other.

Babykin knows what some of the letters are, although he cannot say their names.

He knows that M stands for mamma and P for papa. When he finds M on his blocks he will point to mamma, and when he finds P, he will point to papa. He knows that N stands for nursie, and D for doctor, and best of all, he knows that S stands for sugar.

Babykins is fond of sugar, and wishes that he could have the sugar bowl and eat all he wanted to, instead of having a little tiny bit.

One day when mamma was helping him build his blocks, he looked around for the sugar bowl, but nursie had taken it downstairs. So Babykins took a block with the letter S on. "Mamma," he said, and pointed to S, smacking his lips as he did when he had some sugar.

Mamma kissed him over and over again, for being so wise. Now Babykins believes that is the way for a little boy, who cannot talk, to ask for sugar.—[Babyland.

AN OWL IN THE STOVE.

"For several days it seemed to me that I heard something move in the stove, but I paid no attention to it. One night as I was going to bed the noise in the stove was so plain that I was sure there was something in there. I started to open the stove door, but it occurred to me that it might be a big snake, so I went and called my father. He came in with a cane and opened the stove, and saw a big pair of eyes glaring at him, but it was too dark to see what they belonged to. He dropped a small piece of burning paper in the top, and put in his hand and drew out a great big owl. His lordship looked at us as wise as if he knew everything in the world, but he acted very stupidly. After he had winked at us a few times, as if he was asking, 'Well, what are you going to do with me?' we opened the window for him, and he hardly knew enough to fly out.

"Well, when that excitement was over I made a fresh start for bed. Some rooms in Florida have carpet on the floor, and some don't, but most don't. My room didn't have any, of course. I sat down on the side of the bed to pull off my shoes, and I heard something break. I thought it was the side piece of the bedstead. 'It's the climate,' said I to myself; 'it's made me so fat that I'm breaking the furniture.' I held the lamp down and looked, but the bed was all right; so I sat down again, and the minute I touched the bedstead the cracking began again. 'Go it,' said I, 'and we'll see what will happen.' The cracking changed into a crash, and bang went one leg of the bedstead right through the floor. In those houses the floor above is the ceiling of the room below, so part of my bedstead stuck through into the parlor, and they picked the castor off the parlor floor. It was dry-rot, that was all. In that climate the dry-rot works away at the inside of a board, and eats it all away but a little crust on the outside; so the board looks perfectly sound when it has no strength at all, and as soon as any weight is put on it, it breaks."—[Harper's Young People.

A TIMID MONSTER.

Down amidst the low undergrowth in a wide moor, was an immense spider's web stretched from shrub to shrub.

The builder and owner was the biggest and most brilliant spider the observer ever saw. His body (let alone the legs) was as big as a half dollar, of velvety coal black, marked with beautiful yellow stripes. Counting the spread of his arched legs he must have measured four inches across.

He sat in the shadiest corner of his web, waiting grimly for his prey. It came in the form of a bumble bee, so intent on hurrying from flower to flower that he darted upon the web headlong.

Then began a terrific struggle to get loose. The bee was big of his kind and he fought his bonds so valiantly that he left a trail of flying threads as, little by little, he wrested his legs from one set of strands—only to be enmeshed by another.

The big spider swayed with the swinging of his web as the struggling bee made it vibrate. Every moment the observer expected to see the monster spider rush out and sting his comparatively small victim to death. But no! the spider sat there, with only an occasional convulsive start to indicate his excitement.

As time passed and the bee continued his struggles unabated, the spider's impassiveness seemed more cruel. There are some of us who can calmly watch suffering and even enjoy it. Fortunately they are few. You will find, if you observe them long enough, that such people are cowards at heart, and this was illustrated strikingly in this immense spider.

Big as he was, small as was the bee, in spite of the latter's disadvantage in the meshes of the web—the spider did not dare to attack the bee. He saw his web being wider and wider rent, he saw the bee's struggles growing a little weaker, but he did not dare to attack—not even when a turn of fortune helped the bee and he seemed almost on the point of getting away.

The spider moved forward half an inch and stopped. The bee desperately increased his efforts, made another attempt—and got away.

The cowardly spider sat there, with a lost meal and a ruined web and it served him right.—[Argosy.

Bonaparte's Watch.

A very interesting watch, one possessed by Bonaparte, is on exhibition at the World's Fair. The mechanism, which is evidently hand-made and from special design, is a work of ingenuity and oddity. The works are set in a gold urn, on the face of which is the dial, about the size of a twenty-five-cent piece, whereon the hands, like a spider's legs, point out the hours. Above this is the balance wheel, pivoted on a small dial, and this pretty mechanical arrangement is enclosed in crystals on both sides. It is protected on the back by a good shell, like an ordinary watch, but when that is opened the whole interior mechanism is exposed to the view. The watch has a little bit of history which has never been mentioned in any of the lives of Napoleon. In the year 1812, while traveling in a coach and six through Holland on a visit to The Hague, Napoleon passed through the fortress Nimeguen. The inhabitants gave him a grand reception, and a procession was formed, in which many of the soldiers who had served under the emperor acted as guard of honor. While approaching the quay on the river Waal, one of the tributaries of the Rhine, the horses attached to the emperor's carriage became unmanageable. The vehicle was dragged to the edge of the precipice and was on the point of turning when William Behnen seized the frightened horses and succeeded in stopping them and prevented the threatened catastrophe. Napoleon alighted and inquired his rescuer's name, at the same time offering him, in recognition of his services, a commission in the army, but Mr. Behnen politely declined the offer. The Emperor then asked him why he had endangered his own life to save him. The old soldier replied: "Sire, the loss of my life would have been nothing, while your loss would have been an irreparable one to the country." Napoleon was so pleased with the answer that he took this watch from his pocket and presented it to Mr. Behnen as a souvenir, the latter declining all pecuniary reward. Mr. Behnen afterward kept the post-house at Elton, and at his death the watch fell to Theodore Goris, an uncle of the present owner, with whom it remained until 1872. In that year Mrs. Klarenaar went to Germany on a visit, and on her return brought the trophy with her as a present to her son from his uncle.—[Atlanta Constitution.

How to Prevent Accidents.

A large decrease in the number of accidents has resulted from a law in Germany relating to shops in which machines are used. Under the law the maiming of a workman entails upon the proprietor the payment of doctor's bills, a life pension to the employee in case of permanent disability resulting from the accident, or, in case death results, a pension to the family of the deceased. The effect of the law has been the general discharge of careless help and the shielding of such parts of the machine as are ordinarily dangerous when left exposed, and these measures are said to have produced a remarkable diminution of casualties in the use of machines. It would be wise, in the absence of such a law in this country, for proprietors to instruct superintendents or foremen that carelessness on the part of workmen as to their personal safety will be immediately punished by suspension or discharge. More accidents result from heedlessness and recklessness on the part of the employees than from all other causes combined. It is probably no mistake to attribute the decrease of accidents in German workshops more to the elimination of careless operatives than to the boxing in of the dangerous parts of machines.—[Willing World.

A Lamb Among the Tenements.

One of the curious inhabitants of the far east side tenement district is a lamb, which disports itself upon the low roofs in the vicinity. It capers about apparently at home and at ease, though there is nothing green in sight save some of the distant streets of Brooklyn. The lamb was apparently once white, but it is now a dingy gray, and east side associations promise to transform it into a veritable black sheep.—[New York Sun.

YANKEE GRIT.

Mixed With Shrewdness, It is Building a Fortune Out of Nothing.

American shrewdness is well illustrated in a real estate transaction that occurred at a small town not many miles from the city. On a capital of seventy-five cents a man possessed himself of $220,000 worth of property. Six or seven months ago Mr. Blank met with some losses in business which cleaned out what capital he had and left him with seventy-five cents in his pocket. He realized that something had to be done. Having a place where he was always sure of accommodation he wasted no time but on the very day he met his loss he began to look about to turn something up. For a long time he had noticed a 288-acre tract of land adjoining a town of 5,000 inhabitants which he thought would make a great real estate investment. He went to the agents of the estate and secured a ninety-day option on the place for $350. He didn't have the money, but being well known in the neighborhood, was given credit. He next engaged a surveyor who laid the plot out in 1,600 lots and charged him $750 for his services. This, likewise credit. He thought it would be a good idea to have a street railway located, and as time was money in his case, he succeeded in getting a charter, through being a friend of the governor, in three days.

He next announced through advertisements obtained on credit that he desired to sell a number of lots at $250 each, conditionally; that is, no money was to be paid on the purchase until he had broken ground for the location of some manufactory employing not less than 200 men. When such a factory was started the buyers were to hand to him half the purchase money. In eighteen days $85,000 worth of property was disposed of to some of the most solid citizens of that town and Pittsburg, a great deal being sold in blocks. About this time, the creditors who had favored him were beginning to press for their money, so in order to hasten a consummation of his plans he called upon a prominent manufacturer of Pittsburg and made him a proposition that if he would move his works to this point he would give him so much ground and a cash bonus besides.

All this time the promoter had nothing but his seventy-five cents and creditors were pressing him on every side. The manufacturer refused to locate until he received a deed of the property. The promoter here met another difficulty. He couldn't get a deed until he paid for it. He finally saw a way out of it and asked the manufacturer if he wouldn't begin digging for the foundations, assuring him the deed would be forthcoming in due time. This the manufacturer did, and no sooner was the stone hauled and the ground broken than the real estate man called upon his purchasers for half the purchase money, according to agreement. In a couple of days he had $42,500 in his possession. With this he was able to pay the manufacturer his bonus, to settle all his debts, and, by placing several mortgages, to purchase the property. He now has four manufactories under way, two squares of railway laid and 1,200 lots left after having paid for everything and allowing himself a liberal salary besides.—[Pittsburg Dispatch.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

A piece of alum the size of a hickory nut dissolved in every pint of starch helps to hold the elusive color of ginghams and muslins.

If the hands be rubbed with a cut lemon every time after washing, particularly when one is engaged in any work which stains them, they will keep white and soft.

To keep lemons, cover them with fresh cold water, and change every week. They ripen and become more juicy and may be kept in this way for several months.

To prevent iron from rusting: Warm the iron until you cannot bear your hand on it without burning yourself. Then rub it with new and clean white wax. Put it again to the fire till it has soaked in the wax. When done rub it over with a piece of serge. This prevents iron from rusting afterwards.

This is one of several recipes for polishing shirt bosoms: Take two ounces of flue gum arabic powder, pour on a pint or more of water, cover and let stand over night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it and keep it for use. Add a teaspoonful of this gum water to a pint of starch made in the usual way.

Before hanging the pictures fasten a large clean cloth over the brush end of the broom and wipe the walls all over. If the walls are papered and the paper is torn or defaced, cover such places with scraps of the paper, matching if possible to the figures. If you have no pieces of the paper a Japanese scroll, or a cheap placque, or even a bunch of dry grasses tied with a bow of ribbon will cover the place and add beauty to the room. One lady covered pieces of pasteboard with colored satin and fastened the bunches of grass to them, and they were very ornamental.

The clever cook and dish-washer will never require to "clean" her saucepans. The cook who is always "cleaning" her pans has simply allowed whatever has been cooked in them to get cold, and consequently incrusted—a most unwholesome habit. They should, directly they are done with, be filled with water, soapsuds and a little soda and allowed to boil for a few minutes. This is then turned out, the pot or pan well rinsed and then dried. If two rules are carefully adhered to—first, never under any circumstances to allow anything to get cold in a saucepan, and, secondly, always to rinse out the pan as above—there will be neither danger nor dirt in connection with pots and pans of any kind, including copper and brass in constant use, which can thus be kept as bright as mirrors. The cardinal rule in a kitchen is to clean up as you go, and if attended to this saves half the labor and fatigue cooks suffer from who pursue the old method of having a grand and comprehensive "clean up."

The American school of landscape painting was founded by Thomas Cole about 1825.

FOR THE LADIES.

A DREAM PILLOW.

A very pretty and inexpensive dream pillow, which will not only be conducive to sleep, but will fill the room with fragrant odors, is made thus: Fill a bag of soft, unbleached muslin, fifteen by twenty inches, with lavender leaves or balsam-fir needles and lemon-verbena leaves; and cover the bag with flowered China silk, which can be made into a long slip, fringed prettily at one end and tied with ribbon or heavy silken cord.—[St. Louis Star-Sayings.

ROUTINE OF PARISIAN LADIES.

Parisian ladies who are no longer in their freshest bloom are seldom seen in the morning. They breakfast in their rooms, served by their femme de chambre. Their war paint is not well on before 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when they go to their milliner's or dressmaker's. From there they take a turn in the Bois, drop in to some "5 o'clock" and then go to dinner. Afterward, according to the day of the week, they receive in boxes at the Francais or the opera, and then run to a drawing-room concert or a reception.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

NOVA SCOTIA WOMEN.

A Nova Scotia correspondent of the Woman's Journal gives some interesting facts concerning the municipal suffrage already possessed by Nova Scotia women. It was granted in 1887. She says: "Single women and widows, having $250 income or $300 personalty, may vote for county councils, mayor, aldermen, etc. They are, however, not eligible for office, nor can they sit on school boards or be trustees. Married women have no rights, not even as property holders and assessed in their own names, unless their husbands should chance not to possess any means in fact, to be paupers—in which case, if they swear to this fact, married women may vote for their husbands (instead of them). Thus far the municipal franchise has worked well in country towns and districts and among certain wards in the city. About two-thirds of our women electors vote, and the list increases annually."

WHY DO WOMEN WEAR VEILS?

A well-known Cleveland oculist says that he thinks veils were first invented to give men of his calling work to do. "Half of my work can be traced directly to the use of the filmy things that women put on their faces either to accentuate beauty or else to hide defects," says he. "If women were to content themselves with plain, unfigured veils, if they must wear them, like Othello, my occupation would be gone. But the little dots on them, through which women look, help to make weak eyes; given weak eyes, we oculist are kept busy. Women go to physicians and complain that they continually suffer from headache, particularly after a walk. If the physician inquires he usually discovers that such women wear figured veils, and the headaches come from a misuse of the eyes, attempting to see things partly hidden by a dot in the veil. The strongest man with perfect eyes could not stand it long, and it is no wonder that women get headaches through the straining of the eyes."—[Cleveland Sun and Voice.

PROGRESS OF SOUTH AMERICAN WOMEN.

A lyceum for women in Mexico was founded in 1878, which takes up subjects that are considered essential to the proper training of women. In the school of arts there are many busy students, from the young girl to the women of mature years, all of whom receive free instruction in such branches as printing, bookbinding, sewing, fancy work, knitting, trimmings, fringes, making cords and tassels. Piano and vocal music are also taught. The Mexicans bid fair to rival the United States as well as Europe in educating their daughters for that higher sphere for which nature intended them.

In Nicaragua the education of girls has become quite popular, and in the city of Granada there is a college where several hundred young ladies are enrolled.

In Brazil boys and girls are now being educated together in the higher grade schools. When one can easily date back to a period in that country where girls were kept under lock and key, "where they would remain until husbands had been obtained for them," such an attempt at co-education means the beginning of a new life for women.

Chile has the Institute Nacional, where there are among the many male students two or more women studying law. This, however, is looked on with more disfavor than if they had taken up the study of medicine. In the Colegio Norte Americana over 250 girls belonging to the higher classes of society are studying the higher branches.

In the Argentine Republic La Senorita Grierson has lately obtained her diploma as an M. D. She is the first young lady to lay aside all ancient traditions and endeavor to win an honorable title for herself.

THE BIGNESS OF SLEEVES.

The unobservant average man has at last come to a realizing sense of the startling prevalence of big sleeves. It is almost a wornout topic to women; the biggest of their sleeves have been draping their arms for many months, and they have arrived at the present enormity of arm-covering by subtle degrees of advancement. Two years ago sleeves seemed ample in the reaction from the smooth-fitting fashions of old, but sleeves of gowns made two years ago bring a pang of mingled sadness and amusement when they appear nowadays before their owners, whose arms have been hidden away in the fulness of time by the advancing season's style. The unmarried daughters of the Princess of Wales are among the few women left in the world who do not wear over-sized sleeves. These girls must be distinguished in some way from other girls, and their mother wisely manages to keep them always a good deal behind the fashions; and at present she makes a stand for moderate sleeves for the Princesses. Her own sleeves and those of the Duchess of Fife are much larger this year than last; and the most introspective American citizen, who cannot change the size of his sleeves in any appreciable degree from year to year, cannot fail to see that now even the woman who scrubs his office stairs no longer droops at the shoulders and elbows, but puffily, in calico, as others in organdies or silks, asserts the bigness of sleeves. To dine now in state at the board of your neighbor means no longer a vision of gleaming white arms of the ladies at table; the enveloping sleeves of full dress costumes, too, have changed all that.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

FASHION NOTES.

Some new skirts have a very wide box-plait at the middle of the back.

The soft white and yellow leghorns are still popular hats for little girls.

Widows' bonnets have strings of corded white ribbon, dull in finish, and nearly a finger broad.

Black lace mittens of great length are fashionable, as are also those of ecru and white net, decorated with tassels on the drawing strings.

Green and black, blue and black, and white and black are stylish color combinations for dresses.

Silk muslin, accordion plaited, is much used for the bodices of summer gowns, and the corsages have square yokes of guipure lace or handsome embroidery.

Fancy waists of accordion plaited black mousseline de soie, made over fitted linings of bright silk and worn under beaded jackets, are fashionable and novel.

Simple styles are best for wash dresses, and they should be made without lining, as dresses made with linings are difficult to launder.

Leghorn flats bent to suit the wearer's face are indispensable accessories for the really stylish wardrobe summer outfit. The crowns of these large hats are frequently removed and garlands of roses with trellises of leaves replace them.

There are fabrics without number and trimmings galore which may be utilized for children's garments; but this is to be a cotton season, and the styles for dresses are particularly suited to the wash goods, and certainly nothing is prettier for the little ones than white gowns.

An effective and stylish trimming for China silk gowns is ecru or black lace over the distinguishing color of the frock. For example, a black ground upon which yellow flowers or geometrical designs are tossed will have a black lace over yellow. Black China crape, with insertions and picot edge trimming for ruffles and bretelles, is considered especially effective.

A dress of plain silk, with an elaborate trimming in the shape of a plaid scarf, is a new caprice. The scarf extends around the collar, crosses down the front, meets at the back of the waist-line and falls to the hem of the skirt. It is edged with lace or closely plaited ribbon.

One of the most stylish, simple costumes of the season is made for a World's Fair dress. The material is blue denim, with trimming of thick blue braid. It is made with skirt and jacket and a silk blouse, or a high-cut vest is worn with it. It is strictly tailor-made, and as stylish as it is unusual.

Lace capes were never more popular than at present, almost every importation showing quantities of them. Some are made entirely of lace, others of lace and satin, while some are combinations of lace, passementerie and embroidery, with ribbon in enormous quantities.

New parasols are masses of lace and other thin material. In some models there is a square of embroidery or a puffing in the middle of the top with wide ruffles and loose puffs of the thin goods at the edge.

Red is used as much as ever for seaside and country wear, while serge is liked and black serge is somewhat newer than the ever popular navy blue.

After the attempt to harmoniously blend all the colors of a gorgeous parrot in one gown, it is a relief to find that the stylish combinations of black and white or black and cream are popular.

Among the novelties are Marie Antoinette capes of lace, either black or white, that are to be worn with summer toilets. These have long scarf ends that fasten at the belt and fall to the skirt hem.

Cool summer dresses in white and green or white and mauve or gold, are of white crepaline with a garniture of China silk arranged as a soft, easy empire vest with bretelles of lace beyond.

The Parisian style of wearing elbow sleeves in the daytime is not universally adopted. The expense and inconvenience of long gloves are sufficient objections.

Bronze ties and slippers embroidered with colored beads to match the costume, and stockings to correspond, are among the pretty novelties in footgear.

A new skirt for evening frocks is a whole circle cut out of a large square of a very wide transparent fabric especially manufactured for this purpose. An oval hole is cut in the center of this circle for the waist, and the skirt is then hung upon a belt without a particle of fullness. The silk foundation is covered to the hips with accordion plaited surah, in rainbow hues, harmonizing with the outer skirt.

Punishment Ordered by Note.

A brigade major serving in Gibraltar was in the habit of giving to soldiers who had indulged not wisely, but too well, a note addressed to the sergeant of the guard, in which it was written, "Please confine bearer."

One day an astute Irishman happened to be one of the victims and was handed the note and ordered to return to the barracks at once to deliver it.

On his way he met the brigade major's groom, and knowing the contents of the note, asked him as a favor to take it to the barracks, as he did not wish to return for an hour or two.

On delivering it he was, of course, confined to the guardroom.

The major, on learning the truth, said no more about it, thinking it very smart on the part of the soldier, and never again tried it.—[Spare Moments.

The first coining machine was invented by Bruchner in 1553.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

PROLONGING LIFE.—A correspondent writes for some information concerning Dr. William Kinnear's recently published articles in one of the monthlies touching the question of prolonging life. The pith of Dr. Kinnear's article is this: "Paradoxical as it may sound, certain foods which we put into our mouths to preserve our lives help at the same time to hurry us to the inevitable gate of the cemetery. Earth salts abound in the cereals, and bread itself, though seemingly the most innocent of edibles, greatly assists in the deposition of calcareous matter in our bodies. Nitrogenous food abounds in this element. Hence a diet made up of fruit principally is best for people advancing in years, for the reason that being deficient in nitrogen the ossific deposits so much to be dreaded are more likely to be suspended. Moderate eaters have in all cases a much better chance of long life than those addicted to excesses of the table. Hence, to sum up: The most rational modes of keeping physical decay or deterioration at bay, and thus retarding the approach of old age, are avoiding all foods rich in the earth salts, using much fruit, especially juicy uncooked apples, and by taking daily two or three tumblerfuls of distilled water with about five or ten drops of diluted phosphoric acid in each glass."

SEASIDE OR MOUNTAINS?—Dr. George F. Shrady thus writes of the relative values of seaside and mountains in connection with the summer vacation: "At this season those who have not made up their minds where to pass July and August are in a quandary, especially if they do not happen to enjoy the pleasures of a permanent country home. The oft-repeated question, Where shall I go? Shall I go to the seashore, where I may bathe in the surf, or shall I go to a mountainous region, where the air is entirely opposite to that to which I have been accustomed? Constitution should enter largely into the question. If one is subjected to bronchial affections, mountain air or spots where pine forests are obtainable, is not only beneficial but in many cases necessary to the maintenance of health. During the middle hours of the day at times when the sun is very hot, the seashore is not an agreeable place to be. It is much more pleasant in the early morning or the late afternoon hours, and only these hours should be selected for bathing. Considered from every side, however, it is more healthful for the city resident, living as near the ocean as we do, to pass his vacation far away from salt water. In this way he secures a complete change of air, and often the first is as important to the tired city man as the second. May and June and September and October are the most healthful months at the seaside. During these months the heat is not so intense, and a really hot day at the seashore is a day to be dreaded. July and August are the most pleasant months of the summer in the mountains, or in the interior for that matter, and those who can would do well to take their rest at this time. If it is only convenient for one to take a vacation of a week or so he had best pass it in the mountains. Vacations are necessary to the well being of all of us, and especially to those who work with their brains."

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

A new glass for thermometers is unaffected by a heat of 1,000 degrees, the ordinary glass being unreliable above 750 degrees on account of its tendency to soften.

A pneumatic tube connects Paris with Berlin. It is used for postal purposes, and makes it possible for a letter mailed in Paris to be delivered in Berlin in thirty-five minutes.

TAKING ELECTRICITY FROM THE AIR.—Mr. Palmieri, in La Lumiere, describes an apparatus for collecting atmospheric electricity. It consists essentially of a revolving wheel having eight spokes, but no rim; each spoke is made of a conductor insulated from the hub and having a small metallic cross-arm at its further end; near the hub are arranged two brushes, one above and one below the center; these brushes are always in contact with the spokes pointing vertically upward and vertically downward respectively, during the revolution, and therefore lead off from them the electric charges collected from the atmosphere at the top and at the bottom of the wheel; the brushes are connected by wires to two Leyden jars and to sparking knobs as usual.

A BURNING GLASS MADE OF ICE.—A few years ago an English professor caused quite a little excitement among a party of skaters on Serpentine River by making a lens of ice and lighting his pipe with it. This reminds the writer that this curious experiment was first brought before the public by the great Dr. Scoresby, who, when in the polar regions, to the great astonishment of his companions, who did not understand why the ice did not freeze the solar rays, performed a similar feat. It may also be worthy of remark that Professor Tyndall, when a teacher in the Royal Institute, on several occasions set fire to little heaps of powder with rays from an electric arc concentrated by a lens of ice. His explanation was this: although ice absorbs rays of certain waves of light and is gradually melted thereby, there are other kinds of waves which it does not absorb, and it is these that produce heat at the focus of the bar of light which passes through the ice. In short, it is wholly a question of the relative motions of the molecules of frozen water and those of the waves of the more penetrating rays of light.

Train Calculations.

Fast train calculations are the favorite pastimes with those who are mathematically inclined nowadays. It has been figured, for instance, that the force of propulsion which a train of four cars with a sixty-ton locomotive, running at fifty miles an hour, develops, is equivalent to a blow delivered by a hammer weighing 50,000 tons, and that is almost exactly the force of the blow of the ram upon the Camperdown as estimated when that warship struck the Victoria.—[Detroit Free Press.

THE NEGRO AS A MECHANIC.

Now a Free Man, He Dislikes Even the Restraint of Apprenticeship.

Can the negro be trained as a mechanic, or is he by nature adapted to other work than that of an unskilled laborer? The question may, according to the North American Review, confidently be answered in the affirmative. While this answer cannot be successfully controverted and while it may have a material bearing on the prosperity of the Southern States, yet it involves grave questions, the successful solution of which would tend to a better understanding of the two sections of this great nation. The negro was held in bondage in all the colonies save one before the adoption of the federal constitution, and whether or not he was the prime cause of the greatest war of modern times, it is unquestionably true that he regards his liberation as the result of that struggle. Prior to the war there were a large number of negro mechanics in the Southern States. Many of them were expert blacksmiths, wheelwrights, wagonmakers, brickmasons, carpenters, plasterers, painters and shoemakers, They became masters of their respective trades by reason of sufficiently long service under the control and direction of expert white mechanics. During the existence of slavery the contract for qualifying the negro as a mechanic was made between the owner and the master workman. Now the negro being, in his own words, a "freed man," will not consent to restraints. He cannot divest himself of the idea that apprenticeship in its most modified form is a species of slavery for a term of years. He may be assured of the relation of master and apprentice as it exists in almost every civilized country; still he is slow to embrace it. He appreciates the advantages of superior skill, yet his teachings of liberty are to his mind inconsistent with the exercise of absolute and continued authority over him.

The Crown of Scotland.

A once precious diadem, which is now only an historical relic of much interest, is the ancient crown of Scotch kings, kept in the castle of Edinburgh. It is supposed to have been made for Robert Bruce, and is formed of two circles of gold, the upper and narrowest circlet being surmounted by a row of crosses and gem-incrusted imitation flowers. The lower ring, the head band proper, is adorned from end to end of the golden band with large precious stones of different kinds, mostly in their rough, unpolished state. Above rise two arches of gold, which unite and are surmounted with the historic "cross and ball." Even when the Stuarts became kings of England they went to the trouble of going to Scotland to seat themselves for a few moments upon the celebrated "stone of Scone" and to have King Bruce's diadem pressed upon their royal heads. Charles I. declared his intention of removing Scotland's famous relic to London, so that such ceremonies could be carried on at home, but the sturdy Scots soon convined him that such a proceeding would be an infringement upon their rights, so the king had to go to Edinburgh as others had done before. The wife of a preacher by the name of Granger once stole the Scotch crown and the other royal insignia—this in 1652 or 1653. At the time of the restoration they were transferred to Charles II. They were returned to Edinburgh castle in 1707, and have remained there ever since.—St. Louis Republic.

Pure and Wholesome Quality

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

When gossip beats the drum of the ear the tongue tells the tune.

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price $1; by mail, $1.15.

No sympathy is felt for the man who is a cool twice.

Rev. H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Some men pray without thinking and some think without praying.

Ladies needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malar a Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

When young hearts break they knit again readily.

Impaired digestion cured by Beecham's Pills. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

A flower grows wherever a kind word is spoken.

Many persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

While one woman is quiet the other ninety-nine are asking her why she is.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

A verse may find him whom a sermon flies

Distress in the Stomach



Heartburn, Sick Headache and other symptoms of **Dyspepsia** troubled me for several years. Since I have been taking **Hood's Sarsaparilla** all this is changed. Dyspepsia trouble no longer bothers me. I do not have heartburn and I am free from headache. I have gained in flesh and feel better in every way." MRS. J. H. COOK, Martinsville, Ill.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25 cents.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

Dr. Talmage Champions the Cause of Young Folks.

The Evils of Unnecessary Academic Honors.

TEXT: "*My father, if thou hast opened thy mouth unto the Lord, do to me according to that which hath proceeded out of thy mouth.*" —Judges xi., 36.

Jephthah was a freebooter. Early turned out from a home where he ought to have been cared for, he consorted with rough men and went forth to earn his living as best he could. In those times it was considered right for a man to go out on independent military expeditions. Jephthah was a good man according to the light of his dark age, but through a wandering and predatory life he became reckless and precipitate. The grace of God changes a man's heart, but never reverses his natural temperament.

The Israelites wanted the Ammonites driven out of their country, so they sent a delegation to Jephthah, asking him to become commander-in-chief of all the forces. He might have said, "You drove me out when you had no use for me, and now you are in trouble you want me back," but he did not say that. He takes command of the army, sends messengers to the Ammonites to tell them to vacate the country, and getting no favorable response marshals his troops for battle.

Before going out to the war Jephthah makes a very solemn vow that if the Lord will give him the victory then on his return home whatsoever first comes out of his doorway he will offer in sacrifice as a burnt offering. The battle opens. It was no skirmishing on the edges of danger, no unlimbering of batteries two miles away, but the hurling of men on the points of swords and spears until the ground could no more drink the blood and the horses reared to leap over the piles of bodies of the slain. In those old times opposing forces would fight until their swords were broken, and then each one would throttle his man until they both fell, teeth to teeth, grip to grip, death stare to death stare, until the plain was one tumbled mass of corpses from which the last trace of manhood had been dashed out.

Jephthah wins the day. Twelve cities lay captured at his feet. Sound the victory all through the mountains of Gilead. Let the trumpeters call up the survivors. Homeward to your wives and children. Homeward with your glittering treasures. Homeward to have the applause of an admiring Nation. Build triumphal arches. Swing out flags all over Mizpeh. Open all your doors to receive the captured treasures. Through every hall spread the banquet. Pile up the viands. Fill high the tankards. The Nation is redeemed, the invaders are routed, and the National honor is vindicated.

Huzza for Jephthah, the conqueror! Jephthah, seated on a prancing steed, advances amid acclaiming multitudes, but his eye is not on the excited populace. Remembering that he had made a solemn vow that, returning from victorious battle, whatsoever first came out of the doorway of his home, that should be sacrifice as a burnt offering, he has his anxious look upon the door. I wonder what spotless lamb, what brace of doves, will be thrown upon the fires of the burnt offering. Oh, horrors! Paleness of death blanches his cheek. Despair seizes his heart. His daughter, his only child, rushes out the doorway to throw herself in her father's arms and shower upon him more kisses than there were wounds on his breast or dents on his shield. All the triumphal splendor vanishes. Holding back his child from his heaving breast and pushing the locks back from the fair brow and looking into the eyes of inextinguishable affection, with choked utterance he says: "Would God I lay stark on the bloody plain. My daughter, my only child, joy of my home, life of my life, thou art the sacrifice!"

The whole matter was explained to her. This was no whining, hollow hearted girl into whose eyes the father looked. All the glory of sword and shield vanished in the presence of the valor of that girl. There may have been a tremor of the lip as a rose leaf trembles in the sough of the south wind, there may have been the starting of a tear like a raindrop shook from the anther of a water lily, but with a self sacrifice that man may not reach and only woman's heart can compass she surrenders herself to fire and to death. She cries out in the words of my text, "My father, if thou hast opened thy mouth unto the Lord, do unto me whatsoever hath proceeded from thy mouth."

She bows to the knife, and the blood which so often at the father's voice had rushed to the crimson cheek smokes in the fires of the burnt offering. No one can tell us her name. There is no need that we know her name. The garlands that Mizpeh twisted for Jephthah, the warrior, had gone into the dust, but all ages are twisting the girl's chaplet. It is well that her name came not to us, for no one can wear it. They may take the name of Deborah or Abigail or Miriam, but no one in all the ages can have the title of this daughter of sacrifice.

Of course this offering was not pleasing to the Lord; but before you hurl your denunciations at Jephthah's cruelty, remember that in olden times, when vows were made, men thought they must execute them, perform them, whether they were wicked or good. There were two wrong things about Jephthah's vow. First, he ought never to have made it. Next, having made it, it were better broken than kept. But do not take on pretentious airs and say, "I could not have done as Jephthah did." If to-day you were standing on the banks of the Ganges and you had been born in India, you might have been throwing your children to the crocodiles. It is not because we are naturally any better, but because we have more gospel light.

Now, I make very practical use of this question when I tell you that the sacrifice of Jephthah's daughter was a type of the physical, mental and spiritual sacrifice of 10,000 children in this day. There are parents all unwittingly bringing to bear upon their children a class of influences which will as certainly ruin them as knife and torch destroyed Jephthah's daughter. While I speak, the whole Nation without emotion and without shame looks upon the stupendous sacrifice.

In the first place, I remark that much of the system of education in our day is a system of sacrifice. When children spend six or seven hours a day in school, and then must spend two or three hours in preparation for school the next day, will you tell me how much time they will have for sunshine and fresh air and the obtaining of that exuberance which is necessary for the duties of coming life?

No one can feel more thankful than I do for the advancement of common school education. The printing of books appropriate for schools, the multiplication of philosophical apparatus, the establishment of normal schools, which provide for our children teachers of largest caliber, are themes on which every philanthropist ought to be congratulated. But this herding of great multitudes of children in ill ventilated school-rooms and poorly equipped halls of instruction is making many of the places of knowledge in this country huge holocausts.

Politics in many of the cities gets into educational affairs, and while the two political parties are scrabbling for the honors Jephthah's daughter perishes. It is so much so that there are many schools in the country today which are preparing tens of thousands of invalid men and women for the future, so that in many places by the the time the child's education is finished the child is finished! In many places, in many cities of the country, there are large appropriations for everything else and cheerful appropriations, but as soon as the appropriation is to be made for the educational or moral interest of the city we are struck through with an economy that is well nigh the death of us.

In connection with this I mention what I might call the cramming system of the common schools and many of the academies—children of delicate brain compelled to tasks that might appall a mature intellect, children going down to school with a strap of books half as high as themselves. The fact is, in some of the cities parents do not allow their children to graduate for the simple reason, they say, "We cannot afford to allow our children's health to be destroyed in order that they may gather the honors of an institution."

Tens of thousands of children educated into imbecility, so connected with many such literary establishments there ought to be asylums for the wrecked. It is push and crowd and cram and stuff and jam until the child's intellect is bewildered, and the memory is wrecked, and the health is gone. There are children turned out from the schools who once were full of romping and laughter and had cheeks crimson with health, who are now turned out in the afternoon pale faced, irritated, asthmatic, old before their time. It is one of the saddest sights on earth, an old-mannish boy or an old-womanish girl.

Girls 10 years of age studying algebra! Boys 12 years of age racking their brains over trigonometry! Children unacquainted with their mother tongue crying over their Latin, French and German lessons! All the vivacity of their nature beaten out of them by the heavy beetle of a Greek lexicon! And you doctor them for this, and you give them a little medicine for that, and you wonder what is the matter with them. I will tell you what is the matter with them; they are finishing their education.

In my parish in Philadelphia a child was so pushed at school that she was thrown into a fever, and in her dying delirium, all night long, she was trying to recite the multiplication table. In my boyhood I remember that in our class at school there was one lad who knew more than all of us put together. If we were fast in our arithmetic, he extricated us. When we stood up for the spelling class, he was almost always the head of the class. Visitors came to his father's house, and he was almost always brought in as a prodigy. At 18 years of age he was an idiot. He lived 10 years an idiot and died an idiot, not knowing his right hand from his left, or day from night. The parents and the teachers made him an idiot.

You may flatter your pride by forcing your children to know more than any other children, but you are making a sacrifice of that child if by the additions to its intelligence you are making a subtraction from its future. The child will go away from such maltreatment with no exuberance to fight the battle of life. Such children may get along very well while you take care of them, but when you are old and dead, alas! for them if through the wrong system of education which you adopted, they have no swarthiness or force of character to take care of themselves. Be careful how you make the child's head ache or its heart flutter.

I hear a great deal about black men's rights and Chinamen's rights and Indians' rights and women's rights. Would God that somebody would rise to plead for children's right! The Carthaginians used to sacrifice their children by putting them into the arms of an idol which thrust forth its hand. The child was put into the arms of the idol, and no sooner touched the arms than it dropped into the fire. But it was the art of the mothers to keep the children smiling and laughing until the moment they died. There may be a fascination and a hilarity about the styles of education of which I am speaking, but it is only laughter at the moment of sacrifice. Would God there were only one Jephthah's daughter.

Again, there are many parents who are sacrificing their children with wrong systems of discipline—too great rigor or too great leniency. There are children in families who rule the household. They come to the authority. The high chair in which the infant sits is the throne, and the rattle is the scepter, and the other childen make up the parliament where father and mother have no vote! Such children come up to be miscreants.

There is no chance in this world for a child that has never learned to mind. Such people become the botheration of the church of God and the pest of the world. Children that do not learn to obey human authority are unwilling to learn to obey Divine authority. Children will not respect parents whose authority they do not respect. Who are those young men that swagger through the street, with their thumbs in their vest, talking about their father as "the old man," "the governor," "the squire," "the old chap," or their mother as "the old woman?" They are those who in youth, in childhood, never learned to respect authority. Eli, having heard that his sons had died in their wickedness, fell over backward and broke his neck and died. Well he might. What is life to a father whose sons are debauched? The dust of the valley is pleasant to his taste, and the driving rains that drip through the roof of the sepulcher are sweeter than the wines of Heibon.

There must be harmony between the father's government and the mother's government. The father will be tempted to too great vigor. The mother will be tempted to too great leniency. Her tenderness will overcome her. Her voice is a little softer; her hand seems better fit to pull out a thorn and soothe a pang. Children wanting anything from the mother cry for it. They hope to dissolve her will with tears. But the mother must not interfere, must not coax off, must not beg for the child when the hour comes for the assertion of parental supremacy and the subjugation of a child's temper. There comes in the history of every child an hour when it is tested whether the parents shall rule or the child shall rule. That is the crucial hour. If the child triumphs in that hour, then he will some day make you crouch. It is a horrible scene. I have witnessed it—a mother come to old age, shivering with terror in the presence of a son who cursed her gray hairs and mocked her wrinkled face and begrudged her the crust she munched with her toothless gums!

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child!

But, on the other hand, too great rigor must be avoided. It is a sad thing when domestic government becomes cold military despotism. Trappers on the prairie fight fire with fire, but you cannot successfully fight your child's bad temper with your own bad temper. We must not be too minute in our inspection. We cannot expect our children to be perfect. We must not see everything. Since we have two or three faults of our own, we ought not to be too rough when we discover that our children have as many. If tradition be true, when we were children we were not all little Samuels, and our parents were not fearful lest they could not raise us because of our premature goodness.

You cannot scold or pound your children into nobility of character. The bloom of a child's heart can never be seen under a cold drizzle. Above all, avoid fretting and scolding in the household. Better than 10 years of fretting at your children is one good, round, old fashioned application of the slipper! That minister of the Gospel of whom we read in the newspapers that he whipped his child to death because he would not say his prayers will never come to canonization. The arithmetics cannot calculate how many thousands of children have been ruined forever either through too great rigor or too great leniency. The heavens and the earth are filled with the groan of the sacrificed. In this important matter seek divine direction, O father, O mother. Some one asked the mother of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield if she was not proud to have three such eminent sons and all of them so good. "No," she said, "it is nothing to be proud of, but something for which to be very grateful."

Again, there are many who are sacrificing their children to a spirit of worldliness. Some one asked a mother whose children had turned out very well what was the secret by which she prepared them for usefulness and for the Christian life, and she said: "This was the secret. When in the morning I washed my children, I prayed that they might be washed in the fountain of a Saviour's mercy. When I put on their garments, I prayed that they might be arrayed in the robe of a Saviour's righteousness. When I gave them food, I prayed that they might be fed with manna from heaven. When I started them on the road to school, I prayed that their path might be as the shining light, brighter and brighter to the perfect day. When I put them to sleep, I prayed that they might be enfolded in the Saviour's arms." "Oh," you say, "that was very old fashioned." It was quite old fashioned. But do you suppose that a child under such nurture as that ever turned out bad?

In our day most boys start out with no idea higher than the all encompassing dollar. They start in an age which boasts it can scratch the Lord's Prayer on a 10 cent piece, and the Ten Commandments on a 10 cent piece. Children are taught to reduce morals and religion, time and eternity, to vulgar fractions. It seems to be their chief attainment that 18 cents make a dime, and 10 dimes make a dollar. How to get money is only equaled by the other art, how to keep it. Tell me, ye who know, what chance there is for those who start out in life with such perverted sentiments? The money market resounds again and again with the downfall of such people. If I had a drop of blood on the tip of a pen, I would tell you by what awful tragedy many of the youth of this country are ruined.

Further on thousands and tens of thousands of the daughters of America are sacrificed to worldliness. They are taught to be in sympathy with all the artificialities of society. They are induced into all the hollowness of what is called fashionable life. They are taught to believe that history is dry, but that 50-cent stories of adventurous love are delicious. With capacity that might have rivaled a Florence Nightingale in heavenly ministries, or made the father's house glad with filial and sisterly demeanor, their life is a waste, their beauty a curse, their eternity a demolition.

In the siege of Charleston, during the Civil War, a lieutenant of the army stood on the floor beside the daughter of the ex-Governor of the State of South Carolina. They were taking the vows of marriage. A bombshell struck the roof, dropped into the group and nine were wounded and slain; among the wounded to death, the bride. While the bridegroom knelt on the carpet trying to stanch the wounds the bride demanded that the ceremony be completed, that she might take the vows before her departure, and when the minister said, "Wilt thou be faithful unto death?" with her dying lips she said, "I will," and in two hours she had departed. That was the accidental slaughter and the sacrifice of the body, but at thousands of marriage altars there are daughters slain for time and slain for eternity. It is not a marriage, it is a massacre.

Affianced to some one who is only waiting until his father dies so he can get the property. Then a little while they swing around in the circles, brilliant circles. Then the property is gone, and having no power to earn a livelihood the twain sink into some corner of society—the husband an idler and a sot, the wife a drudge, a slave and a sacrifice. Ah, spare your denunciations from Jephthah's head and expend them all on this wholesale modern martyrdom!

I lift up my voice to-day against the sacrifice of children. I look out of my window on a Sabbath and I see a group of children—unwashed, uncombed, un-Christianized. Who cares for them? Who prays for them? Who utters to them one kind word?

When the city missionary passing along the park in New York saw a ragged lad and heard him swearing, he said to him: "My son, stop swearing! You ought to go to the house of God to-day. You ought to be good. You ought to be a Christian." The lad looked in his face and said, "Ah, it is easy for you to talk, well clothed as you are and well fed, but we chaps hain't got no chance!" Who lifts them to the altar for baptism? Who goes forth to snatch them up from crime and death and woe? Who to-day will go forth and bring them into schools and churches? No. Heap them up, great piles of rags and wretchedness and filth. Put underneath them the fires of sacrifice, stir up the blaze, put on more fagots, and while we sit in the churches with folded arms and indifferent crime and disease and death will go on with the agonizing sacrifice.

During the early French Revolution at Bourges there was a company of boys who used to train every day as young soldiers, and they carried a flag, and they had on the flag this inscription: "Tremble, tyrants, tremble! We are growing up." Mightily suggestive! This generation is passing off, and a mightier generation is coming on. Will they be the foes of tyranny, the foes of sin, and the foes of death, or will they be the foes of God? They are coming up!

I congratulate all parents who are doing their best to keep their children away from the altar of sacrifice. Your prayers are going to be answered. Your children may wander away from God, but they will come back again. A voice comes from the throne to-day encouraging you, "I will be a God to thee, and to thy seed after thee." And though when you lay your head in death there may be some wanderer of the family far away from God, and you may be 20 years in heaven before salvation shall come to his heart, he will be brought into the kingdom, and before the throne of God you will rejoice that you were faithful. Come at last, although so long postponed his coming. Come at last!

I congratulate all those who are toiling for the outcast and wandering. Your work will soon be over, but the influence you are setting in motion will never stop. Long after you have been garnered for the skies your prayers, your teachings and your Christain influence will go on and help to people heaven with bright inhabitants.

Which would you rather see—which scene would you rather mingle in in the last great day—being able to say, "I added house to house and land to land and manufactory to manufactory; I owned half the city; whatever my eyes saw I had, whatever I wanted I got," or on that day to have Christ look you full in the face and say, "I was hungry, and ye fed Me; I was naked, and ye clothed Me; I was sick and in prison, and ye visited Me; inasmuch as ye did it to the least of My brethren, ye did it to Me?"

The Hermit of the Bowery.

Four or five years ago the people of New York talked for a day about the story of Hermit Coe of the Bowery and then forgot it. A dozen years before Leonard Coe, that being the name he was known by, had taken up his residence in a Bowery lodging house. He seemed very poor, but paid his rent promptly, and spent a few cents each day for food. He was morose and taciturn, could seldom be drawn into conversation, and rarely left his room. When he did he always carried with him a brown paper package. Finally he fell sick and was taken to a hospital. When told that he could not recover, he sent for John Haller, a former fellow lodger, and informed him that his real name was Baer, and that he had relatives living in Lancaster, Penn. He also made a will, naming Haller as his executor, and intrusted to his keeping the brown paper package he had so long guarded with jealous care. The day following his death Haller opened the package and found to his astonishment that it contained over $24,000 in greenbacks. An examination of the hermit's papers showed that he was a graduate of Yale College and had studied both law and medicine. Later he had engaged in the publishing business with his brother, but had in time retired with a competence, and had finally drifted to New York. There, for some unknown reason, he had sunk his identity under the name of Coe and adopted the squalid life of a hermit of the slums.—New York Recorder.

The total number of colored troops in the United States army during the Civil War was 186,017.

Just So; Just So.

The subtle line dividing genius and insanity is so delicate that in many instances it cannot be defined, it can only be felt. Even the deep researches of physiological-psychology are unable to designate principles on which the judgment can depend for logical deductions on the subject, and the searching analyses and arguments of many erudite students and philosophers are as incomprehensible and meaningless to the ordinary mind as the vain vaporings of a mind unhinged.—New York Mail and Express.

A Sugar-Coated Pill.

A good example of the extremely courteous in public correspondence was the notice sent to Charles James Fox that he was no longer a member of the government of George the Third. It read thus: "His gracious Majesty has been pleased to issue a new commission, in which your name does not appear."

A Beautiful Wood.

One of the most beautiful woods ever made into furniture is the comino wood of South America. The wood, which is very rare and therefore very expensive, is of a medium golden brown, very brilliant in appearance, and with curious, cloud-like markings. A piano of this wood inlaid with ebony, satinwood, mahogany, tortoise shell, and mother of pearl, is valued at $10,000. A second piano, nearly as valuable, is of curly birch dyed a light green and combined with comino wood. The top of the piano case is inlaid with representations of musical instruments and with the names of musical composers. The music rest is a rare painting of the muses. A bench of the same wood, made with infinite skill, goes with this piano to be used instead of the everyday music stool.

The youth of the soul is everlasting.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"German Syrup"

Just a bad cold, and a hacking cough. We all suffer that way sometimes. How to get rid of them is the study. Listen—"I am a Ranchman and Stock Raiser. My life is rough and exposed. I meet all weathers in the Colorado mountains. I sometimes take colds. Often they are severe. I have used German Syrup five years for these. A few doses will cure them at any stage. The last one I had was stopped in 24 hours. It is infallible." James A. Lee, Jefferson, Col. ⓓ

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT

CURED ME.

GRAVEL! GRAVEL! GRAVEL!

LARGE AS A GOOSE EGG.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—"I was under the care of different physicians for nearly two years; tried every doctor in our town continued to suffer and decline until **I was a physical wreck.**



The most learned physicians made examinations and pronounced my case one of **Gravel** or **Stone** in the **Bladder,** and said that I would never be any better until it was removed by a surgical operation. Oh! I thought what next? Every one felt sad; I myself. gave up, as an operation **seemed** to us all certain **death.** I shall never forget how timely the good news of your **SWAMP-ROOT** reached me. I send you by this same mail a **sample** of the stone or gravel that was **dissolved** and expelled by the use of your **SWAMP-ROOT.** It must have been as large as a good sized goose egg. I am feeling as well to-day as I ever did. I kept right on using **SWAMP-ROOT,** and it saved my life. If any one doubts my statement I will furnish proof." LABORNE BOWERSMITH,

Dec. 26th, 1892. Marysville, Ohio.

Dropsical Swelling, Cold as Ice.

"Swamp-Root" saved my life after I had suffered everything but death.

I send you my photograph and this description of my case and you can use it if you wish.



My hands were as cold as ice; fire would not warm them.

Dropsical swellings of the lower limbs; I could not button my shoes. Exertion completely exhausted me; death seemed so very near. The swellings have gone and all my troubles have disappeared. My health is better now than it has been for years.

"SWAMP-ROOT" made the cure.

Tell doubting ones to write me I will tell them all about it." MRS. R. J. CUTSINGER,

Jan. 15, 1893. Marietta, Shelby Co., Ind.

SWAMP-ROOT

At Druggists, 50c. & $1.00.

"Guide to Health" Free. Consultation Free.

DR. KILMER & CO.,

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Dr. Kilmer's PARILLA LIVER PILLS. Are the Best! 42 Pills, 25 cents.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

For renovating the entire system, eliminating all Poisons from the Blood, whether of scrofulous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

"For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles."

C. B. MCLEMORE, Henderson, Tex.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

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ATLAS of U. S. and World 25c.

191 Pages. 91 Full-Page Maps. Many of them colored. Also a vast amount of information relative to different States and Countries, Form of Government, Farm Products and Value, &c. Only 25c. in stamps. Address BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y.

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Do Not Be Deceived

with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

Do You Sleep Peacefully?

"IT IS HARD TO FIGHT

One's ways up; to make a fortune out of nothing. Still, men have done it—nay, do it daily; and it is to be done by perseveringly bearing patiently rebukes for inexperience until we gain wisdom from experience."

But those who "survive the struggle" will admit that their success is largely to be attributed to the peremptory discipline they have enforced upon themselves of moderation, exercise and SOUND SLEEP. For sound sleep a

Pilgrim Spring Bed

Is the prime requisite. It belongs only to the present for a true appreciation of its peculiar qualities of SOMNOLESCENCE.

It is made of highly tempered steel wire, is the PERFECTION of EASE, and will last a LIFETIME. Beware of cheap made common wire imitations, "for they are not what they seem."

Exhibited at No. 31 Warren Street, New York; No. 2 Hamilton Place, Boston.

For sale by all reliable Dealers.

Pilgrim Spring Bed No. 501 REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

See Brass Tag Registered Trademark on all Genuine Pilgrims.

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For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels,

RIPANS TABULES

act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $1. For free sample address

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

MEN AND BOYS!



Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our **100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK,** which we will forward, post paid, on receipt of only **25 cents in stamps.**

BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., New York City.

GOITRE CURED SEND for FREE Circular. J. N. Klein, Belleville, N. J.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. AUG. 10.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

"I travel all over the U. S., and you can say for me and I mean it too, that I never saw so many goods packed in a room of this size anywhere."

THIS IMMENSE STOCK

Bought for Cash and sold for Cash only is at your service. Eight well-trained experienced clerks to wait on you regularly, and from twelve to fourteen on Saturdays, and always busy, gives you an idea of the amount of goods that pass over our counters daily. You get no such value for your money anywhere in the county and you can easily pay your car fare and other expenses in making a trip to the County Seat, out of the savings, in making your necessary purchases.

Retailing Goods at . . . . . Wholesale Prices,

Is the Racket idea in a nut-shell.

That it is done here every day, is beyond dispute. How it is done and with what success, we'll tell U

Later On!

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

Death at Milesburg.

Mr. George Riter died at Milesburg, on Tuesday. He was a resident of the place for many years, and the father of chief burgess Riter of our town. He was a son of George Riter of Hains who died some 20 years ago.

Arrested.

We are informed that the railroad company had five men arrested for breaking into the station at Paddy Mountain and going thro the baskets which were stored there by the camping party which left there on the evening of that day on account of the sad case of drowning chronicled in another colum.

A Question Answered.

The hot weather causes the same old conundrum: "Where in the world do all the flies come from?" But it is an easy one to answer. The toper makes the blue bottle fly, the good father makes the gad fly, the cyclone makes the house fly, the blacksmith makes the firefly, the carpenter makes the saw fly, the grocer makes the sand fly, the boarder makes the butter fly, the cobbler makes the shoe fly, and the advertiser makes the goods fly.

American Women.

Six thousand are postmistresses.

Twenty five hundred are doctors.

One is an express "man in Boston.

One is a cow "boy" at Chamberlain, S. Dakota.

Twenty five hundred have secured patents.

They manage sixty one missionary societies.

Two hundred and seventy five are preachers.

Three hundred thousand are in gainful occupations.

OUT IN Harrodsburg, Kentucky, eight small negro boys were caught in the act of committing a burglary. The judge before whom they were taken didn't commit them to prison, but sent for their mothers and proposed to discharge the culprits if the mothers would give them a whipping in presence of the court. An exchange describes what follows: "The proposition was eagerly accepted, and next morning the women came to court armed with rawhide whips. The boys were brought in, a space was cleared, and the castigation began. The blows were laid on in good earnest, and there were yells and howls intolerable to hear. Now and then too great severity caused the judge to interpose a humane admonition, and when his honor thought enough punishment had been inflicted he had the women desist and the ululating mob of truly repentant boys was led away down the street. There was a crowd of witnesses to this most novel disposition of youthful burglars, and many of the spectators no doubt were of the opinion that public whippings under legal direction have a very great punitive value. Anyway, Judge Caldwell, of Harrodsburg, deserves immortality.'

JUDGE STEWART of Franklin county has been called upon to decide whether township supervisors can claim pay for the use—presumably on road repairs—of horses and wagons owned by themselves. As the Judge tersely put it, it is a question as to whether one occupying a public position, intrusted with public money for the purchase of articles for the public service, may purchase from himself. And to state the question, as the Judge said, is to answer it. It is contrary to law. Nevertheless, just such cases as that raised in Franklin County are quite common. They are matters of no great magnitude and probably do not amount to an abuse in many instances but it is a practice that should be ended as speedily as possible, for it is liable to lead into temptation.

SAD AFFAIR

WALTER KURTZ DROWNED AT PADDY MOUNTAIN TUNNEL.

Drowned While Bathing Saturday Evening in Penns Creek.—Sad Ending of a Camping Party.—Efforts to Rescue.

On last Saturday morning a company of young ladies and gentlemen of our town took the train for Paddy Mountain where they had arranged to camp over Sunday, on which day there were to be Christian Endeavor services by the campers. The party left in the happiest frame of mind, in expectation of a pleasant time. With every thing needed to administer to pleasure and comfort, the party safely arrived at their destination, and having fixed themselves for a few days stay, the day was spent most pleasantly, no one dreaming that a most sad event was soon to mar their pleasure. A sumptuous supper was partaken of in camp, when the young men resolved upon bathing, and for this purpose proceeded to the bridge on the west side of the tunnel, about ½ mile from camp. Here there is a large and deep pool, and the boys proceeded to bathe, among the number being Walter Kurtz, who was not an expert swimmer, yet ventured to strike out for deep water.

Walter first used a pole for sounding the stream, and finding the water within his depth, struck out for the bridge pier in the middle of the creek. He used a board at first but soon discarded it and swam unaided. The water at no place in the direction he took was over six feet deep, and thinking the stream safe, he struck in another direction to the shore. He had hardly swam over 15 feet when he suddenly went down, and coming to the surface, his distressful cry to his companions on the shore was "Boys help me!" His older brother Fred was in the stream about twenty feet above, and he immediately struck out to the assistance of Walter. Fred not being an expert swimmer, he was carried past Walter about six feet before he could turn. Meanwhile the boys on the bank were rushing about seeking something to throw in to the assistance of the boys. David Boozer first threw in a part of a tree to Fred, who caught it and tried to force his way back to Walter, but could make no headway against the current.

Walter had gone down two or three times, and as he came up again Fred pushed the log to him, but having lost his strength, he was seen to make a faint effort to grasp it, but missed, and went down. By this time a platform was thrown in upon which Sumner Hosterman jumped and polled it across to where Walter had gone down with hopes he would come up again, and could be rescued; but it was hoping against hope. Fred by this time was completely exhausted and the raft was pushed over to him.

Walter, with his companions, had worked hard all day to get the camp in order, and with the rest had a sharp appetite, and ate a hearty supper which the ladies had spread, and these circumstances, it is believed induced cramp from his entering the water while he was heated and the hearty meal in his stomach.

It is fortunate, no doubt, that his brother Fred did not reach Walter, as the latter as is too often the case, would have dragged the rescuing and exhausted brother down with him, and both would have been drowned.

It being Saturday evening, most of the men employed about the sawmills in that neighborhood had left for their homes, and it was only at Poe Mills, one-half mile distant, that Frank Bradford succeeded in getting three men to hurry to the scene of the drowning, the body having then lain in the water fully one-half hour. The men at once dived down at the spot where Walter was seen to sink, and after hard efforts of about fifteen minutes, succeeded in finding the body and brought it to the shore. A long but fruitless effort was made to recussitate Walter, but all means used were fruitless, alas, the body had lain under water too long. Imagine the feelings of those who had spent a day in mirth and glee! The news reached camp, and the young ladies were horror stricken. Camp was broken up in short order. News of the sad event had been telegraphed here, soon after the drowning occurred. It fell like a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky, for Walter was a favorite with everybody.

The young ladies of the camp did, what under ordinary circumstances they would not have undertaken to do in broad daylight—they walked on the railroad, starting at dusk, the entire distance from camp to Coburn, a distance of about three and one-half miles, crossing no less than three bridges, and through tunnels with a single lantern, bridges were high and dangerous, reaching Coburn at ten o'clock. The excitement nerved them to the task and they reached Coburn after a never to be forgotten walk, where hacks from Centre Hall were in readiness for them, and they reached here about 2 o'clock Sunday morning.

No pleasure party ever left Centre Hall in a happier frame of mind or spent a day in pleasanter glee than this one. But with the marching along of the evening shades of the setting sun a cloud of deepest gloom at once turned all into sadness—one of the happy group found a watery grave.

Walter was a good and faithful boy—unmurmuring and obedient to his parents. He never had a quarrel or an enemy within or outside the circle of his associates. His manners were gentle, coupled with liveliness, yet ever within the bounds of propriety. His sad and untimely end was a shock to the entire community.

Walter's funeral, on Tuesday forenoon, was very largely attended from the vicinity and outside the county.

The members of the camping party, as a token of esteem, had a large and beautiful harp of cut flowers, ordered from Chappel's at Williamsport.

Mrs. P. Gray Meek, of Bellefonte, in token of her sympathy, sent a basket of her rarest cut flowers.

His Sabbath school class furnished a handsome wreath in white cut flowers, also from Chappells.

Miss Flora Love, his companion typo, as her token, laid an elegant bouquet of flowers upon his casket.

Mrs. S. M. Campbell, of Millheim, contributed a beautiful metalic floral cross.

Mrs. Flora O. Bairfoot, Mrs. M. B. Richard and others brought bouquets of fairest buds and flowers and loving hands arranged these many silent evidences of sympathy about him as he lay waiting to go to his last resting place in the church-yard.

A number of Walter's young lady friends fashioned a wreath and a cross from choice flowers, and these tributes were lowered with the casket into the grave, and lie buried with him in his peaceful sleep.

For the many expressions of sympathy and offers of aid from friends about us in the hour of our distress, and the messages of condolence from abroad, we gather a tinge of silver lining to our grief and offer sincere thanks for these manifestations of kindness and tokens of esteem for unfortunate Walter.

Walter's camping companions to the number of some thirty, attended his funeral in a body, the young men of the party acting as pall bearers. All of the latter were eye witnesses to his sad fate. With consternation they heard his cry, "Boys, help me," but they could not.

Walter's face was a familiar and favorite one in the REPORTER office, where he was a most valuable assistant, and one whose place we will find difficult to fill.

Hundreds viewed the remains of poor Walter at his home, where the funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. E. Fischer, assisted by the other clergymen of the town, Revs. Baskerville, Isenberg, Goodling and Boal.

His age was 19 years, 4 months and 15 days.

The Month of August.

The near approach of August makes the following facts seasonable. They are from a record kept at the office of the weather bureau, and cover the time intervening between 1870 and the present time: The warmest August was that of 1877, with an average 73 degrees; the coldest August was that of 1874, with an average 68; the highest temperature during any August was 92, on August 10, 1801; the lowest temperature during any August was 48 on August 27, 1874.

Decision Reversed.

In the case of Hoover & Miller, former coal merchants of Bellefonte, vs. the Pennsylvania rail-road company for alledged discrimination in freight tariffs, which was carried to the supreme court after a Huntingdon county jury had awarded the plaintiffs $6,364.20 damages, information has been received that the supreme court has reversed the decision of the lower court and the Bellefonte merchants are thus losers of their case.

Pennsylvania Wins the Banner.

Members of the Chistian Endeavor societies will be pleased to learn that Pennsylvania wins the banner for greatest net gain in membership. Secretary Baer's report at the Montreal convention show that there are 26,284 societies with a membership of 1,577,040. New York with her 3,000 societies leads the world, the Pennsylvania is second, having over 2,500. San Francisco will be the next meeting place.

Pretty Little Home Wedding.

On last Thursday, August 3, 1893, Howard, son of Rev. C. H. Goodling of Centre Hall and Maggie Spangler of New Berlin, were married by the father of the groom at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Spangler. The happy couple are staying a few weeks in Centre Hall, after which they will return to New Berlin where the groom is attending Central Penn'a College.

Boarding House for Rent.

The Deininger boarding house, with water and all other conveniences, a few rods from from the grange pic-nic ground, is for rent during the pic-nic, or for a longer period. Inquire of J. O. Deininger, Centre Hall. 3t.

Thieves Broke In.

Thieves broke into William Irwin's house, near Jacksonville, Centre county, one night recently and succeeded in getting away with $52 in money and other valuables.

LIST OF JURORS

IS YOUR NAME ON THE LIST THIS TIME?

Drawn for a Special Term of Court for September.—Trial List for Second Week of Court,

On last Saturday the following jurors were drawn for a special term of court to convene on Monday, September 12th.

James Davidson, farmer, Spring twp.
Jas. Henderson, teamster, Rush.
Sam. Ralston, farmer, College.
Christ Pletcher, carpenter, Howard.
Chas. Johnson, farmer, Liberty.
Jerome Harper, clerk, Bellefonte.
Jas. Fannon, farmer, Benner.
T. B. Jamison, carpenter, Gregg.
E. Williams, millwright, Halfmoon.
D. L. Meek, farmer, Patton.
J. H. Woomer, saddler, Millheim.
J. M. Homan, farmer, Ferguson.
Geo. Carson, laborer, Milesburg.
Aug. Huey, teamster, Penn.
F. P. Vonada, farmer, Gregg.
Harry Hull, laborer, Spring.
W. F. Reynolds, gentleman, Bellefte.
Jas. Garland, miner, Rush.
W. A. Armstrong, miner, Philipsburg
J. D. Marshall, farmer, Benner.
Uriah Auman, laborer, Penn.
E. M. Greist, clerk, Unionville.
H. C. Crissman, clerk, Bellefonte.
L. Doll, shoemaker, "
J. R. Sheffler, teacher, "
T. J. Meyer, confectioner, Philipsbrg.
Wm. Yearick, laborer, Howard.
J. H. Hoy, Jr., farmer, Ferguson.
Anthony Bower, laborer, Snow Shoe.
Harvey Haugh, farmer, Gregg.
Samuel Kline, justice, Howard.
Wm. Saxton, druggist, Philipsburg.
Harvey Flack, laborer, Spring.
Samuel Shirk, " "
T. Murray, foreman, Boggs.
R. K. Wilson, clerk, Marion.

Trial List for Second Week.

D. M. Butts, Ex. etc., vs. Monroe Armor, et al.

Geo. W. Jackson vs. Nittany Valley R. R. Co.

D. W. Herring vs. A. M. Hoover, et al.

Isabella Lohr vs. Philipsburg boro.

James Kimport vs. M. G. Brown.

Mary Fravel vs. Sarah Crissman.

John C. Motz vs. Harry Bishop.

Carrie Wilson vs. Harry McCauley.

I. T. McGargle, et al, vs. Jas. Ruth, et al.

Jacob Garrick vs. David Harter.

Thompson Houston Motor Co. vs. R. A. Jackson, et al.

Beaver, Gephart & Dale vs. Mary E. Pile, et al.

Foster Fannon vs. D. R. Thomas.

Lyman Korman vs. A. G. Morris.

State Hospital, Danville, vs. Bellefonte Poor District.

Samuel Marsh vs. Hoover, Hughes & Co.

Alfred Jones vs. Pennsylvania State College.

Philip Collins vs. Bellefonte Central R. R. Co.

Conrad Immel vs. Beecher & Sober.

Wm. C. Scheesley vs. John R. Wolf.

Geo. E. Rider, use of, vs. Samuel Harpster.

Wm. P. Mitchel vs. A. A. Stevens.

Sarah M. Richards vs. Mattern Bros.

Happy Birthday.

Monday, August 7, was the 41st anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Wm. Lucas of Centre Hill. Mrs. Daniel Daup and Mrs. Wm. Goodhart prepared a sumptuous dinner which was prominent among the attractive features of the occasion. Among the invited guests present were Daniel Doub, Wm. Goodhart and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. John Dauberman and grand-son, Master John Knarr, Mrs. Kate Carson, Mrs. Michael Duck, Mrs. Snavely and daughter, Mrs. Michael Grove and children, Mrs. Confer, Mrs. Wm. Kerr, Mrs. R. Smith, Mrs. Mary Goodhart, Miss Ettie Moyer of Millheim, Mrs. Mary Adams, Esther Alexander, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Goodling. It was a most congenial party, and after a few happy hours of social enjoyment the pastor of the family, Rev. Goodling, made a few appropriate remarks and offerd a fervent prayer, thanking God for health and happiness and the blessed privilige of these anniversaries of those who live in His service.

They Are All Coming.

The Sunday school of St. John Reformed Church of Mifflinburg decided, on last Sunday, by almost a unanimous vote, to join the excursion to join the excursion to Centre Hall on August 16. It will be a basket pic-nic and all friends and neighbors who wish to take advantage of a cheap excursion on the date are invited to go with the school and congregation to the Centennial Reunion at Centre Hall. The fare for round trip is only $1.00; for children, 50 cents.—*Mifflinburg Tel.*

Grasshoppers in Abundance.

The farmers in Huntingdon county are in despair over the great loss they have sustained by the invasion of grasshoppers. The insects have appeared in countless swarms and are destroying every growing thing in their path. They have ruined hundreds of tons of hay and the entire crop of timothy seed. Now the pests have attacked what few growing vegetables have survived the protracted drought.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Issued During the Past Week—Taken From the Docket.

Edgar McMurtrie	- - -	Coleville
Mary C. Bathurst	- -	Milesburg
Alfred G. Robb	- -	Nittany Hall
Mary P. Cole	- - -	Zion
James Wilson	- -	Smoke Run
Dorothy Elliott	- -	" "
Elmer Houtz	- -	Linden Hall
Flora S Brown	- -	Boalsburg
Wm. H. Harter	- - -	Coburn
Orrie C. Vonado	- -	"
Jacob Bechdel	- -	Blanchard
Lydia DeHass	- -	"
Edward Cole	- -	Snow Shoe
Amanda Ruthenberg	-	" "
Thomas Green	- -	Osceola Mills
Bridget Mullaney	-	" "
David H. Kennedy	-	Jersey Shore
Katie A. Smith	-	Vale Station

Musicians' Picnic.

What promises to be one of the grandest musical entertainments ever held in Centre county takes place in a beautiful grove near Pine Grove Mills, this county, Saturday, August 26. It is an all day treat being continued during the evening. The parade will form at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon. Two hundred well-trained voices, supported by 40 instruments, will give the grandest chorus of vocal and instumental music combined, that was ever heard in Centre county. Besides all this, able and eminent ministers and speakers will also be present.

All kinds of refreshments will be served on the grounds during the day and evening, the proceeds of which will be devoted towards the expenses of the day. Prof. J. A. Weaver, the efficient musical director will have charge of the day's programme, and this is sufficient to guarantee it a success.

Over the Bank.

On Saturday last Mr. Edward Rone met with an accident which might have resulted quite different from what it did. When he had passed about half way down the mountain towards Centre Hall, the horse stopped and began to back and plunge when the occupants of the buggy leaped to the ground. After capering in this manner for a short time the animal plunged over a high embankment and down the mountain side smashing things to pieces, and finally breaking his own neck. The outfit belonged to our popular liveryman, Mr. Potter, and it is supposed the horse was stricken with blind staggers or some other sudden fit that caused him to act in this manner. The injury done can be repaired by a small outlay of cash, as no person was hurt in the wreck.—Centre Democrat.

To be Dedicated.

Cards of invitation will be issued early next week for the dedication of the Pennsylvania state building at Chicago, on September 14. Among those who will be invited to attend the dedicatory ceremonies will be the ex-governors, ex-lieutenant-governors, heads of the departments of state and their deputies, justices and ex-justices of the supreme court, Justice Shiras, Senators Cameron and Quay, the congressmen, members of the legislature of 1891 and '93 and other distinguished citizens of Pennsylvania. The officials of the fair and the members of the press of the state will be specially invited to be present.

Another Swindle.

Look out for a well dressed lady traveling through the state working all the towns. She comes in and offers to give you instructions in painting and sells you a lot of material, gives a few instructions, goes on to the next house and so on until she has worked the town and then she skips.

Reward for Close Increased.

To the sum of $300 which the Mifflin county commissioners have offered for the capture of Al. Close, who killed George Pricketts at Lucy Furnace, $150 have been added by the family of the murdered man.

He Did Not Return.

A man in Beaver, the other day, went out to buy a beefsteak, and never returned. Let this be a warning to others not to go out for a beefsteak; if the man had gone for bologna sausage the chances are he would have returned.

"Had Snakes."

Wm. Raymon, of Poe Mills, had four large live rattle snakes dangling from the rear end of the car as the trackmen of that section went home a a few evenings ago. He now has five of this kind of pets, which he captured by looping.

The Wrong Man.

Sheriff Eisenberg of Mifflin county, has been called away a fourth time to identify the murderer, Close. It was a case of mistaken identity every time.

COBURN.

Mrs. G. R. Stover has gone to Sunbury on a week's visit with friends.

Alfred C. Everett, who is employed at the insane hospital at Danville, is at home on a visit to his parents and friends.

Mrs. D. F. Lose of Centre Hall, spent Sunday at this place, with the family of S. M. Ulerich.

On Sunday evening Centennial services were held in the Reformed Church at this place to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the first Reformed Synod in the United States. Addresses were delivered by J. H. Auman and Lewis Tobias of Millheim, and the pastor.

This entire community was shocked to learn of the accidental drowning of Walter Kurtz, son of the editor, on Saturday evening near Paddy Mountain Tunnel. The family has the sympathy of the entire community in their sad affliction.

Henry Zerby, Thos. B. Everett, J.C. Stover, and Adam Heckman were elected delegates to the county convention last Saturday.

Fifty-six tickets were sold on Tuesday at this station to persons attending the county convention at Bellefonte.

La Grippe.

During the prevalence of the Grippe the past season it was a noticeable fact that those who depended upon Dr. King's New Discovery, not only had a speedy recovery, but escaped all of the troublesome after effects of the malady. This remedy seems to have a peculiar power in effecting rapid cures not only in cases of La Grippe, but in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs, and has cured cases of Asthma and Hay Fever of long standing. Try it and be convinced. It won't disappoint. Free Trial Bottles at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

A Catamount at Paddy Mountain.

A catamount is prowling around the Paddy Mountain region, and visited the quarters of the Centre Hall campers on Wednesday afternoon of last week. The night before it feasted on the surplus beef bait of the party. The animal is cowardly and if let alone will not attack any one.

Big Purses.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union County Agricultural Society, it was resolved to offer big purses this year—no less than $3000 in premiums. For trotting at least $1,500 will be expended in prizes, and all sorts of trotters—from the medium "goer" to the latest on record.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

Wheat	68
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	35
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	14
Eggs	14
Lard	10
Shoulders	12
Ham	13
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	10

A New Line of choice Patterns, of Irish Lawns, Challis, Ginghams, etc. Straw seats, hammocks.

o—o

10C. For a dozen of Palm Fans.

o—o

50C. for a pair of very neat Lace Curtains.

o—o

19C. For a nice brass trim-walnut Curtain Pole.

o—o

5C. for a fair Gingham for Aprons.

o—o

5C. for a regular 10c. bottle of Mucilage.

o—o

4C. for a spool of Coat's Cotton, the best in the world. Others offer inferior thread for the money.

o—o

4C. for a cake of fine quality washing soap.

Garmans.